



TELEPHONE NUMBER:
3617 CENTRAL (3 lines).

Established in
ENGLAND, 1859.]

Registered as a Newspaper.
Published Weekly at 42 CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEMUS, CANNON, LONDON."
[Charged as two words only.]

Established in
[AUSTRALASIA, 1885.

o. 1,937. Vol. LXXXIX.

MARCH 10, 1917.

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Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil, Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

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ALLEN & HANBURY'S, Ltd., LONDON.

May, Roberts' Traveller.

No. 4023 CITY.

MARCH 10, 1917.

LONDON & DUBLIN.

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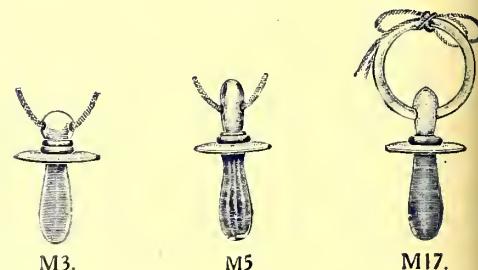
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SOOTHERS.

We have a good range of Infants' Soothers, with Black and Transparent Teats, also RIBBED NON-COLLAPSIBLE TEATS.

Prices from
10/6 to 39/- gross.



	per Grs.
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DULCIFLOR
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SYNTHETIC FLORAL OTTOS
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BRILLANTINES *Liquid & Solid.*
COLD CREAMS,
TALCUM POWDERS,
EMOLLIENTS,
TOILET SOAPS etc.
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HIGH CLASS PERFUME EXTRATS

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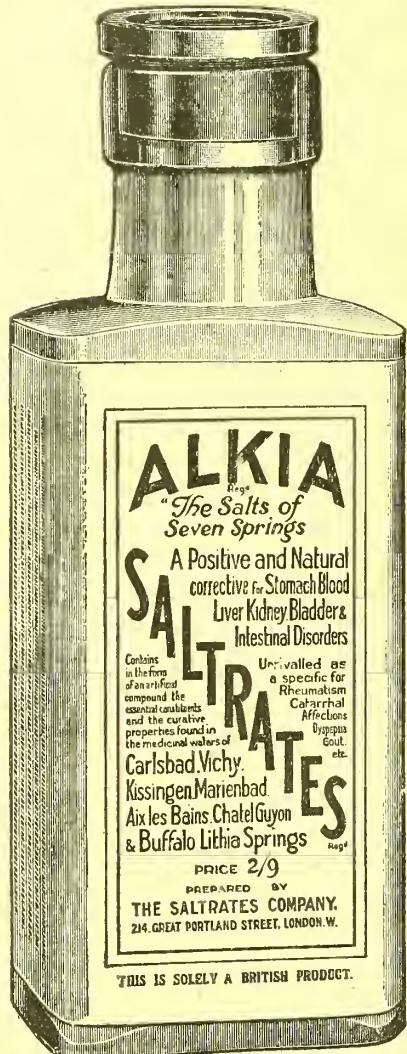
Telegrams,
"DISTILLER BORO, LONDON."

MANUFACTURED ENTIRELY IN OUR OWN LABORATORIES

A

Two Lines which you, Mr. Chemist

They always mean a pleased and satisfied Customer



ALKIA SALTRATES.

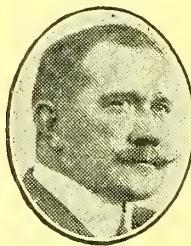
A widely advertised product, which is the most efficient saline on the market, and best value for the money. Being highly concentrated, only very small doses are necessary, and there is no trace of unpleasant, salty taste.

Sells at 2/9 a large bottle.
(P.A.T.A.)

A FEW GOOD REASONS WHY YOU CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND OUR PREPARATIONS

Read what *well-known* users say :

Mr. EUGENE CORRI, of the National Sporting Club, and the world's premier referee, writes: "I have used both of your Saltrates Compounds with the best possible results. Alkia is, in my opinion, the ideal saline, and Reudel could not be improved upon."



Eugene Corri

[Photo, Hana]

Mr. R. G. KNOWLES, the famous music-hall entertainer writes: "Am entirely out of Reudel Bath Saltrates. Avert calamity by sending a fresh supply. For tired feet in summer and twinges of rheumatism in winter it is the best ever. Hurry up. S.O.S."

R. G. Knowles

Corp. JIM SULLIVAN, ex Middle-weight Champion and well-known Army Physical Trainer, writes: "They are two remarkable products. Alkia 'knocks out' any bad case of liver, kidney or other disorders, also clears out all uric acid. Reudel Baths stop any aches, pain or foot trouble in no time at all. Your ad. writer is too conservative."

Jim Sullivan

Mr. HARRY PILCER, the well-known dancer, writes: "Used Reudel to stop rheumatic pains and stiffness, also Alkia to clear the uric acid out of my blood. In one week I was able to walk without discomfort, and commence practising my dances again. In three weeks" thy serious rheumatic attack was completely and permanently cured."

Harry Pilcer

Not designed as the cheapest preparations of their

YOU CAN STOCK THESE GOODS ON GUARANTEED SALE TERMS.

Carriage paid in United Kingdom on orders for 3 dozen, which may be assorted. Handsome showcards of strong selling power sent free on request. Display them in your window, and attract extra business from our present large advertising campaign.

can Recommend with Full Confidence

because they do exactly what our advertisements say.

MORE REASONS—



Photo, Abdey.

Mlle. GABY DESLYS, the famous Parisian artiste, writes: "I find that a handful of Reudel Bath Saltrates dissolved in the bath makes the water—Oh! so fragrant, refreshing and invigorating! A teaspoonful in a footbath quickly fills the water with oxygen. When the feet are tired, aching or calloused from walking, sports or dancing, these and even worse foot troubles soon disappear."

Gaby Deslys

Mss. PHYLLIS MONKMAN, the musical comedy actress, writes: "Reudel is wonderful for tired, tender, aching feet, or any other foot troubles. The medicated and oxygenated water as the same effect as that at famous spas."

Phyllis Monkman



IN THE TRENCHES. [Photo, Wraher & Buys]

Numerous soldiers have written us of the benefits derived from our Saltrates Compounds when used during active service. The following are a few names selected at random from these letters, and published here by special permission:

Sergt. R. Schoodedge, A.S.C., M.T.; Sergt. C. S. Turner, R.A.M.C.; Corp. T. S. Wilburn, R.A.M.C.; Corp. Thos. Jukes, A.S.C.; Corp. J. R. Pitts, A.S.C., M.T.; Corp. R. Charles, A.S.C., M.T.

HUNDREDS OF COMMENDATORY LETTERS ON FILE, AND OPEN TO EXAMINATION BY ANYONE.

Members of the medical profession, trained nurses, prominent business men, famous actors and actresses, men well known in the Army, Navy, sporting world, and all walks of life are amongst hundreds of the correspondents who have written us praising our Saltrates in the highest possible terms after having experienced the remarkable curative effects.

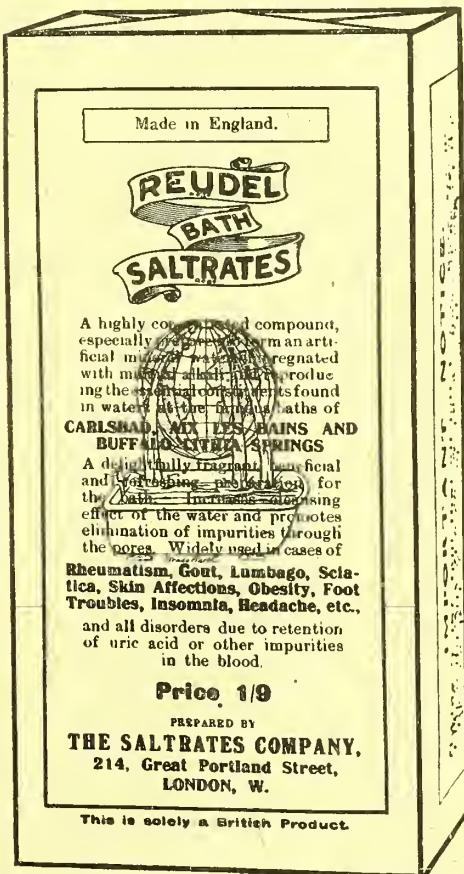
The ethics of the medical profession do not permit our making public any physicians' names, but our files of other commendatory letters are open to inspection by anyone at any time.

kind, but the best producible, regardless of cost.

WE CAN GUARANTEE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF ORDERS FOR ANY QUANTITIES.

To meet the enormously increased demand for our Saltrates we have doubled our manufacturing facilities, and in spite of serious raw material difficulties and constantly rising drug costs, no advances in our prices are being made at present.

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES.



The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath or for general toilet purposes.

Especially recommended in cases of foot trouble or rheumatic pains, stiffness, etc. Now being extensively advertised.

Sells at 1/9 and 2/9.

(P.A.T.A.)

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Chief Office: HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

FUNDS EXCEED £99,000,000.

Summary of the Report presented at the Sixty-Eighth Annual Meeting, held on March 1, 1917.

ORDINARY BRANCH.—The number of policies issued during the year was 48,258, assuring the sum of £5,080,989, and producing a new annual premium income of £373,309. The premiums received during the year were £5,230,170, being an increase of £72,654 over the year 1915.

The claims of the year amounted to £4,573,917, of which £249,689 was in respect of War Claims. The number of deaths was 12,407. The number of endowment assurances matured was 27,065, the annual premium income of which was £146,894.

The number of policies including annuities in force at the end of the year was 932,539.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.—The premiums received during the year were £8,897,723, being an increase of £391,660.

The claims of the year amounted to £4,005,251, of which £827,879 was in respect of 49,625 War Claims. The bonus additions included in the claims amounted to £112,565. The total number of claims and surrenders, including 16,741 endowment assurances matured, was 398,917.

The number of free policies granted during the year to those policyholders of five years' standing and upwards who desired to discontinue their payments was 69,775, the number in force being 2,004,282. The number of free policies which became claims during the year was 50,016.

The total number of policies in force in this Branch at the end of the year was 21,305,330; their average duration exceeds thirteen and a quarter years.

The War Claims paid during the year, in both Branches, number 52,433 and amount to £1,077,568. The total paid up to the present on this account since the outbreak of War exceeds £1,860,000 in respect of over 88,000 claims.

GENERAL BRANCH.—Under the Sickness Insurance Tables the premiums received during the year were £7,780, and £3,974 was paid in Sickness claims. Under the new Memorandum of Association thirteen sinking fund policies were issued during the year, assuring a capital sum of £151,300, and producing an annual income of £2,551. The whole of the Fund of £23,399 is reserved for future liabilities.

The assets of the Company, in all branches, as shown in the balance sheet, are £99,123,746, being an increase of £4,328,948 over those of 1915.

In the Ordinary Branch the surplus shown is £1,418,240, including the sum of £219,331 brought forward from last year. Out of this surplus the Directors have added £400,000 to the Investments Reserve Fund, which stands as at 31st December, 1916, at £2,000,000. In addition, £800,000 has been added to the Special Contingency Fund, which stands at £1,500,000, and £218,240 has been carried forward. The Directors have decided to continue the payment of a bonus on all participating policies of this Branch which become claims either by death or maturity during the financial year. They much regret, however, that the present circumstances do not justify them in making a general distribution of bonus, and the shareholders will again receive no part of the profits of this Branch. The Directors have every confidence, however, that the interests of the participating policyholders are fully secured by the Special Contingency Fund referred to above.

In the Industrial Branch the surplus shown is £1,000,892, including the sum of £249,282 brought forward from last year. Out of this surplus the Directors have added £415,082 to the Investments Reserve Fund, which, after deducting £15,082 representing realised loss on Securities, stands as at 31st December, 1916, at £1,400,000.

The provisions relating to Industrial Assurance contained in the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, have again resulted in a severe strain upon the Company's resources, which has reduced the surplus shown on the operations of

the year, and whilst these provisions remain in force the strain must continue. In these circumstances the Directors have not felt justified in drawing upon the £350,000 set aside last year to meet contingent liabilities created by the Act, but have met the loss out of revenue. The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act Reserve therefore stands, as at 31st December, 1916, at £350,000.

The profit sharing scheme in the Industrial Branch provides that after payment of a fixed dividend to the shareholders any surplus profit shall be divided into six parts, one part being retained by the shareholders, one distributed among the outdoor staff of the Company, the remaining four parts being allotted by way of bonus to the policyholders of the Industrial Branch.

The sum which has already been paid or allotted under this scheme, by way of bonus to the Industrial Branch policyholders and outdoor staff, amounts to £2,825,000. The Directors regret that the amount of surplus shown this year does not permit of any increase being made to this sum: there is, however, still a balance remaining, from which bonus additions will be made to the sums assured on all policies in the Industrial Branch on which at least thirty years' premiums have been paid, and which become claims either by death or maturity of endowment from the 2nd of March, 1917, to the 7th of March, 1918, both dates inclusive.

In addition to the reserves held against the liabilities shown by the valuation, the total amount reserved for contingencies, including amounts carried forward, exceeds £5,650,000.

The Balance Sheet includes amounts totalling over £17,750,000 in British Government Securities; this represents an increase, compared with last year, of about £4,500,000.

During the year the Company has lent or sold to the Treasury under the various mobilisation schemes securities of the nominal value of £6,955,159.

The Prudential Approved Societies formed under the National Insurance Act, 1911, continue to make satisfactory progress, and the valuable services rendered to the members by the Agency Staff are highly appreciated. The amount distributed in benefits to the members at their homes during the year amounted to £1,320,397, making a total exceeding £5,700,000 since the Act came into operation. An arrangement has been made and approved by the Insurance Commissioners whereby the Prudential Approved Society for Miners is absorbed into the Prudential Approved Society for Men, and the Society for Laundresses is absorbed into the Society for Women as from the 31st December, 1916, thus reducing the number of Prudential Approved Societies to four.

During the year the Government has continuously availed itself of the services of the Company and its officials. It has been a matter for congratulation that the services so rendered have met with the greatest appreciation.

The indoor and outdoor Staffs have been further depleted during the year by naval and military demands, and the Company is now supplying more than ten thousand men to the fighting strength of the nation.

Messrs. Deloite, Plender, Griffiths & Co. have examined the securities, and their certificate is appended to the balance sheets.

THOS. C. DEWEY, Chairman.
W. J. LANCASTER, } Directors.
D. WINTRINGHAM STABLE, }
J. BURN, Actuary.
G. E. MAY, Secretary.

A. C. THOMPSON,
General Manager.

The full Report and Balance Sheet can be obtained upon application.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE.

The Arabic numerals (1 to 64) in this Index refer to advertisements in the front of literary pages, the Advertisements following the literary pages are numbered in Roman numerals (i to lxxxiv)

For more complete Buyers' Guide see "The Chemist & Druggist" Diary, 1917.

ACME CHEMICAL CO., Weed Killers.....	xxi
AERATORS Ld., Sparklets, Vacuum Flasks.....	57
ALLCOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Plasters, &c.	lvi
ALLEN & HANBURY'S, Ld., Packed Goods 8, 9, 53, Cover	
ALLEN, STAFFORD, & SONS, Ld., Essential Oils 13, 14, 15	
ALLIANCE DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	
AMERICAN "REAG" P. O. T. & T. A. R. K.	xxxv
AMSTERDAM QUININE WORKS, Quinine.....	xxxii
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL CO., Ld., xxvi	
ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO., Ld., French Prod.	xxv
ANZOBA PARFUMERY CO., Hair Preparations	36
ARMOUR & CO., Ld., Rennet.....	xliii
ATKINSON, J. W., Text.....	
AYTON GRAHAM, Ld., Window Fittings.....	52
BAILEY, W. H., & SON, Elastic Hosiery, Superannates.....	lxvi
BAKER, FARSON C., Chemists' Valuers, &c.	Col. Supp.
BANDOENG QUININE FACTORIES, Quinine Salts.....	xxxiv
BARNETT & FOSTER, Aerated Water Machinery.....	lxv
BARRACLOUGH, J., & CO., Packaged Goods.....	xvii
BATTAM, J. HEYWOON, Painter.....	Col. Supp.
BEATSON, CLARK & CO., Ld., Spitting Cups.....	lxvii
BEETHAM, M., & SON, Toilet Articles.....	26
BENGOL TRADING CO., INC., Chemicals.....	xvii
BEDDOE & FISH, Chemists' Valuers, &c.	Col. Supp.
BERKEFELD FILTER CO. (British)	lxix
BEWLEY & DRAPEL, Ld., Dichloro Ink.....	50
BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO., Brushware.....	36
BLYTHE, W., & CO., Ld., Epsom Salts, Zinc Sulphate.....	xvii
BOAKE BOBBETS A., & CO. Ld., Chemicals, Essences 59	
BOBBET, F., Ld., Chemicals, Olive Oil, Essential Oils	v
BOMBAY AGENTS' CO. East Indian Agencies.....	xxv
BRAND & CO., Foods, Meat Extracts.....	52
BRITISH CERULLIOSE & CHEMICAL MFG. CO., Ld., Acetic Anhydride.....	vii
BRITISH DIAMALT CO., Foods.....	xxvii
BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, Ll., Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Foods, &c.	Cover
BRITISH LANOLINE CO., Lanolines.....	vi
BRITISH MILK PRODUCTS CO. Ld., Foods.....	54
BRONNILEY, H., & CO. Ll., Perfumes, Soaps.....	lxvii
BROOK, PARKER & CO., Ld., Rubber Sponges.....	49
BROOKS, PEEL & CO., Ld., Collapsible Tubes.....	40
BROWN, B., BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Vegetable Oils.....	xix
BROWN & SON, Water Stills.....	42
BRYSTELE MANUFACTURINO CO., Razors Onctate.....	lxvii
BURGE, WARREN RIDGLEY, Ld., Rubber Goods.....	lvii
BURNSIDE & CO., Eucalyptus Oil.....	xlii
BURBROOK, J., Ld., Absolute Alcohol, S.V.R., S.V.M. Text, 46	
BURGOUHES WELLCOME & CO., "Tabloid" Prep. 62, 63	
BUSH, W. J., & CO., Ld., Chemicals, Essences, Perfumery	
BUTLER, E. H., & SONS, Acetanilide, Aniline Dyes, &c.	Cover, 20
CARADIUM REGD., Hair Cream.....	26
CARNETTE BROS., Chemicals, Surgical Dressings.....	lxviii
CARTWRIGHT, A. S., Ld., India-rubber Tools.....	lxvii
CHATELAIN, J. L., French Medicinal Proprietarys.....	xxxvii
CHESTER, A. D., & CO., Ld., Chemicals.....	xviii
CHRISTY, T. & CO., Toilet Articles, Tartar Remover 1, lxii	
CLEMENT & JOHNSON, Surgical Dressings.....	lxvii
COLEMAN & CO., Ld., Tonic and Medicated Wheats.....	58
COLLEGE OF OPTICS.....	lxix
COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.....	xviii
COOK, E., & CO. Ld., Soaps, Perfumery, &c.	23
COOPER SON & CO., Ld., Cachets.....	lxii
CORBYN, STACEY & CO., Ld., Chemicals, Quinine.....	xix
COBAWSHAW, E., & CO., Aniline Dyes.....	lxii
CRESSWELL BROS. (Branch) International Sponge Importers, Ld., Sponges, Loofahs.....	30
CUPAL, Ld., Cod-liver Oil Emulsion, Packed Goods	64
COUXSON, GERRARD & CO., Ld., Surgical Dressings 31	
DAVIDSON, J., & CO., Boxes.....	lxix
DAVIES, SONS & CO., Malt Extracts, Packed Goods, &c.	xii
DE LEFF BROS., Containers.....	lxii
DODGE & OL'COTT CO., Balsams, Essential Oils	24
DORE, J. & CO., Stills.....	42
DREYSDALE J. W., & SONS, Balsams, Chemicals	lxix
DUDLEY & CO., Shop Fittings.....	50
DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., Chloroform, Ether, &c.	lxii
ELLISON, H. Ll., Disinfectants.....	lxii
ERASMIC CO. Ld., Perfumery, Toilet Soaps.....	22
EVAN WILLIAMS CO., Henna Shampoo.....	34
EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, Ld., Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Druggists' Sundries, Serums, Insect Killers, Capulles, Lysol	xxi
FABRA CO., Ld., Chemicals.....	xvii
FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER, Digestive Products, Foods, &c.	64
FARRIS, CHARLES, Beeswax, Spermaceti, White Oils	10
PARROW & CO., Glass Bottles.....	lxiv
FASSETT & JOHNSON, Plasters.....	lxii
FERRIS & CO., Ld., Pharmaceutical Preps.	vi
PINK, F., & CO., Gums.....	lxii
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., Ld., Liquors, Conc.	Text
FLOREY, HARTLEY, Chemicals	xxvi
FORD SHAPLAND & CO., Chemists' Printing	50
FRAME FOOD CO., Ld., Foods.....	52
FRANSES, J. J., & SONS, Wates	25
FREUDENHEIL & CO., Drugs, Chemicals &c.	xii
FUERST BROS., Chemicals (Pure and Technical)	vii
FULLWOOD, R. J., & BLAND Annatto, Butter-colouring	54
GALBRAITH, R. D., & CO., Castor and Edible Oils	xxix
GARDEN MFG. CO., Surgical Dressings, Sundries	lxii
GARDNER, W., & SON (Gloster), Ld., Machinery	44
GARDNER'S DRUG CO., Crude Drugs	xi
GIBBS, D. & W., Ld., Toilet Soaps, &c.	25
GLOBE BOX CO., Cartons, Collapsible Boxes	lxix
OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & CO., Opium, Dairy Preps, Cover	
OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. Ld., Bi-palatinoids	61
OURY MILLAR & CO., Ld., Glycerines	lxix
OWBRIDGE, W. T., Ld., Lung Tonic	lxli
PAINES & CO., Ld., Malt Extracts	all
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Dentifrices	xxix
PASCALL, JAS., Ld., Medicated Confectionery	lxvii
PEAT PRODUCTS (Splenogum), Ld., Ointment, Soaps	lxvi
PELIOT, HENRI, & CIE, Citric Acid	lxviii
PERKIN, SON & CO., Ld., Clinical Thermometers	49
PERRY & HOPE, Ld., Malt Extract Preps.	xii
PETRI BROS., Chemists'	xxvi
PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO., Lanoline	xxvi
PICFNO, V. A., Chemicals	xxvi
PICKARD IVE & BARKIN Ld., Acetyl-Salicylic Acid	lxviii
FORGES, Outa Percha, Substitutes	lxviii
POTTER & CLARKE, Ld., Herbs, Asthma Remedies, Crude Drugs, Packed Goods	xvi, lxvii
POULENC FRERES, Sloviane	57
PRESTON'S LIVERPOOL DISTILLERY CO., Ld.	lxvii
PRUD'HOMME, L. L., Text	58
PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., Ld.	4
PURE RUSSIAN LIQUID PARAFFIN CO., Ld., Paraffinum Liquidum	lxlii
QUELCH, H. C., & CO., Manicure Sets, Grease Paints, Vacuum Flasks	60
RAIMES, CLARK & CO., Ld., Iodine Preparations, Malt Extract	xxxi
RANSOM, W., & SON, Ld., Lavender Oil, Peppermint Oil, Resins and Resinoids, Medicinal Extracts	17
RAWORTH, J. E., Patent Agent	lxii
RED BAND CHEMICAL CO., Packed Goods	x
REYNOLDS & BRANSON, Ld., Surgical Instr. &c.	Text
RICHARDSON, C. L., Rubber Stamps	lxii
RIGAUD-CHAPELLE, French Proprietaries, &c.	35
ROBARD, J. L., Toilet Specialities	40
ROBINS, JOHN G., Capsules, Perf.	xxxi
ROBERTS', PATENT LISTERINE, Ld., MACHINING CO.	43
ROBINSON & SONS, Ld., Cartons, Surgical Dressings	li
BOOKE, DR. CHAS., Ld., Proprietaries	xxvii
ROQUES, FERNAND, Alkaloids, Glycerides	xiii
ROSMARINE MFG. CO., Toilet Preparations	34
ROWLANDSON, W. & CO., Mixing Machinery	42
RUDD, F. M., Peppermint Oil	24
BUDDUCH & CO., Chemists' Shop Fittings	Col. Supp.
SALTTRATES CO., Toilet Specialities	2, 3
SANGERS, Druggists' Sundries, Packed Goods	lxvii
SANITAS CO., Ld., Disinfectants	lxvii
SCHUTZE, F. & CO., Druggists' Sundries, Puffs	39
SHADEINE CO., Hair Dyes	lxii
SHIRLEY BROS., Ld., Tin Boxes, Packed Goods	lxii
SINGLETON & COLE, Ld., Tobacco and Cigar	lxii
SMITH, J. H., & CO., Fly Catchers	lxix
SMITH, T. & H. Ld., Alkaloids, Resins and Resinoids	xx
SOLAZOL, Ld., Liquorice	lxvii
SOLPORT BROS., Ld., Corn Plasters, Puffs, Loofahs	37
SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, Ld., Foods, &c.	lxvii
SPARKS, JOHN C., Chemicals	xxviii
SPENCER, ISAAC, & CO. (Aberdeen), Ld., Cod Liver Oil	12
STEEL, J. M., & CO., Naphthaline	xxvii
STERNS, Ld., Petroleum Jelly	45
SUENOVSON & HOWELL, Ld., Soaps, and Fruit Essences, Synthetic Perfumes	1
STOKES, C. A., & CO., Ld., Shaving Sticks	12
STRIDE, JOHN & E. Ld., Precipitated Chalk &c.	xxv
SWALE, THOMAS, Louth, Corn Plasters	ix
SYMPHOL CO., Heating Stoves	lxix
THE RIMOS, Ld., Vacuum Flasks	59
THEW, HOOKER & GILBEY, Malted Foods	60
THOMAS, CHRIS., & BROS., Cocoa-Butter Substitute	liii
THORNTON & CAPPER, Ld., Pharmaceutical Machinery	42
THOMAS-KNOX CO., Bangle-making Machinery	42
TIMPSON, JOHN, Ld., Antiseptic Powder	32
TOLKOWSKY, S., Russian Crude Drugs, &c.	xxii
TONMLINSON, HAYWARD, Ld., Water Glass	26
TONMLINSON, THOS., & SON, Chemical Valuers, Col. Supp.	
ATOMADA & CO., Japanese Products	xxii
TOMPKINS, J. L., Knobbe Goods	lxii
TOZANA PERFUMERY CO., Toilet Articles	24
TYE, J., & SON, Capsules and Perls	lxii
TYRER, T., & CO., Ld., Bismuth Salt, Chemicals	xxix
TYRRELL, CHARLES, Syringe	xxvi
UEYAMAYE INSECTICIDE PRODUCING CO.	ix
VAN HORN & SAWTELL, Surgical Ligatures	lxvii
VENESTA, Ld., Tinjoli	31
VERNON & CO., Ld., Surgical Dressings, Lint	lxvi
VICHY CO. MINERAL WATER	lxvii
VISCOSE CO. Ld., Bottle Cappings	40
WADE, THOS., & SONS, Chemists' Printing	lxix
WAND MANUFACTURING CO., Capsules, Pills, Tablets	xxvi
WARD & GOLDSTONE, Electrical Novelties	51
WARNE, W., & CO., Ld., India-rubber Surgical Goods	iv
WARRINGTON CHEM. & DRUG CO., Salicylic Acid	xxvii
WATFORD TANFO CO., Ld., Soap Cubes	57
WATSON & T. CO., Ld., Powder	Col. Supp.
WEBB, T. & CO., Ld., Powder	xviii
WELCH & HORNER, Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils	iv
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY	lxvii
WHIPFEN & SONS, Ld., Emulsion Salts, Quinine, &c.	xxvii
WHITE BAND MFG. CO., Ld., Tooth Powder	33
WILCOX, JOSEPH & CO., Ld., Continental Proprietaries	Text
WILKINSON, JAMES F., Chemists' Printing	xxix
WILLSON, ASTELL J., Agencies	xxvii
WYLES, Ld., Drugs, Galenicals, Veterinary Medicines	1
YOULDIN, E., Ld., Medical Glassware	lxix
ZEAL, G. H., Clinical Thermometers	lxvii
ZIMMERMANN, C., & CO. (Chemicals), Ld., Chemicals	lxiii
ZOL, Ld., Proprietary	lxix



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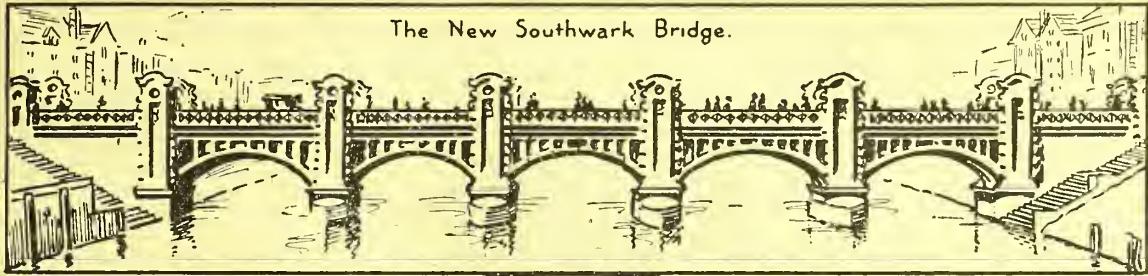
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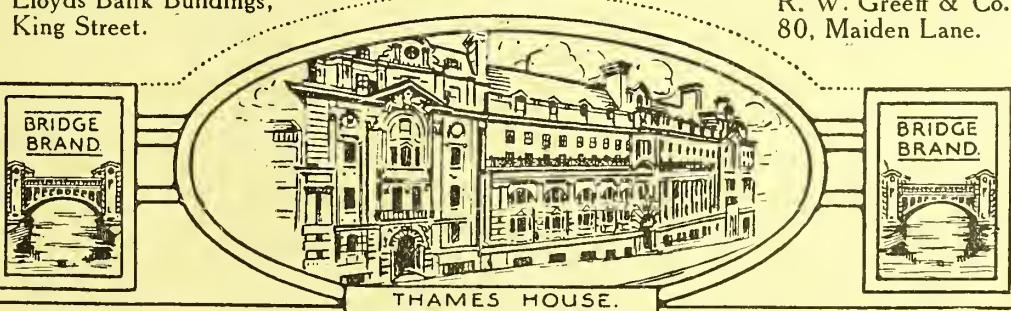
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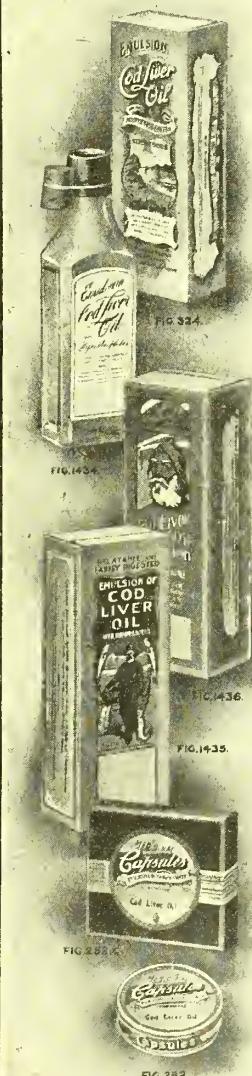
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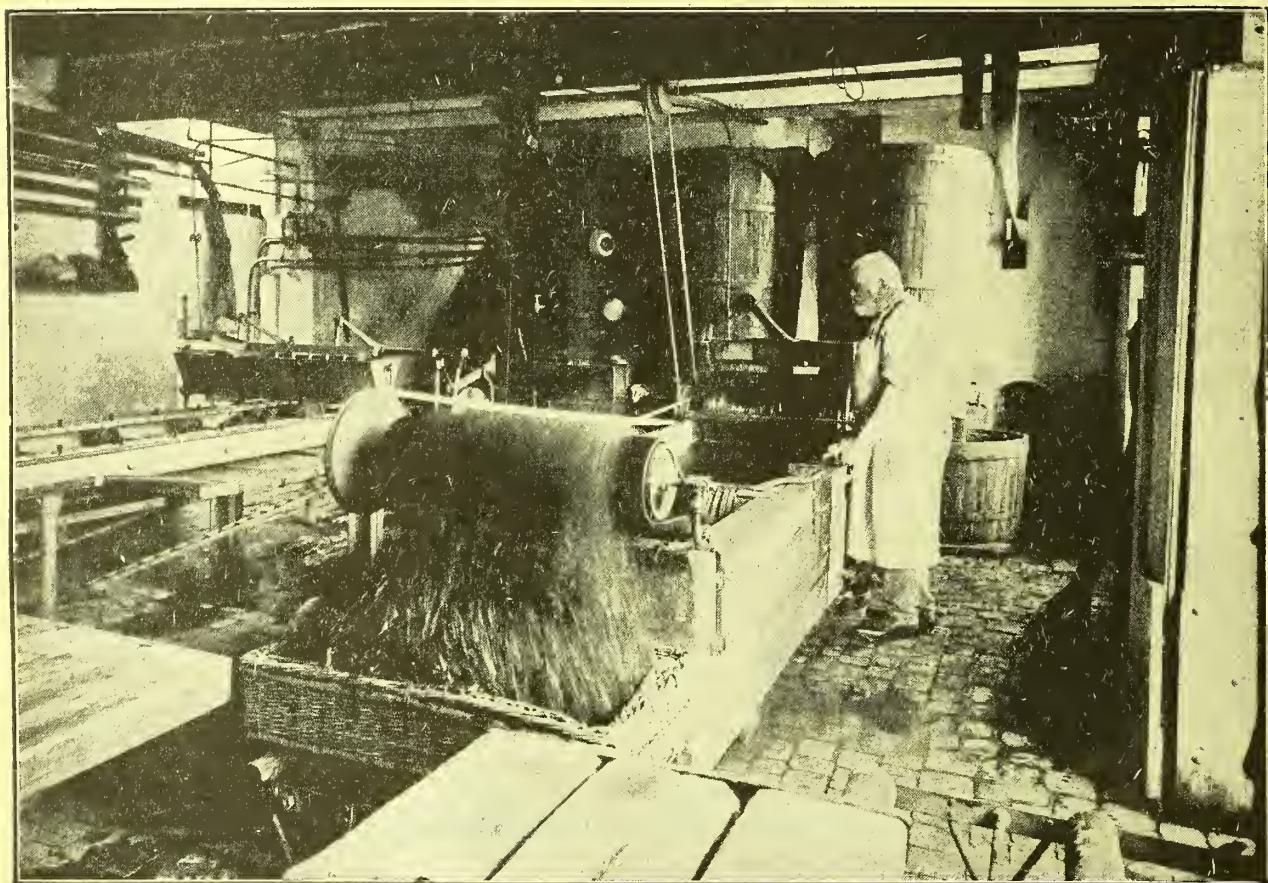
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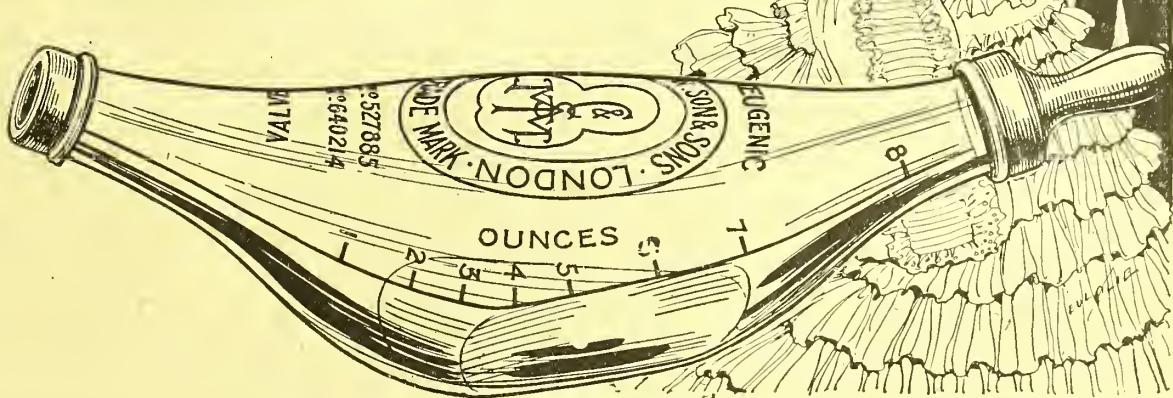
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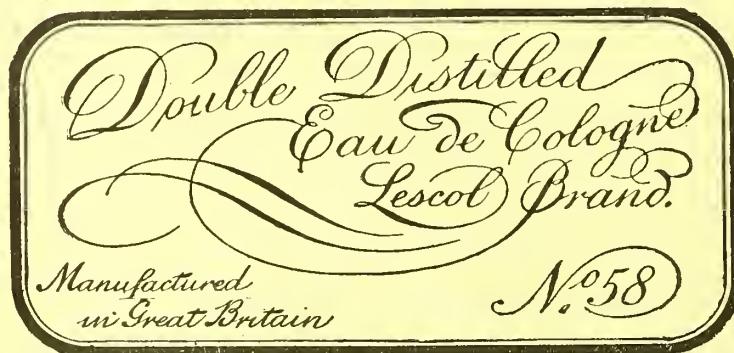
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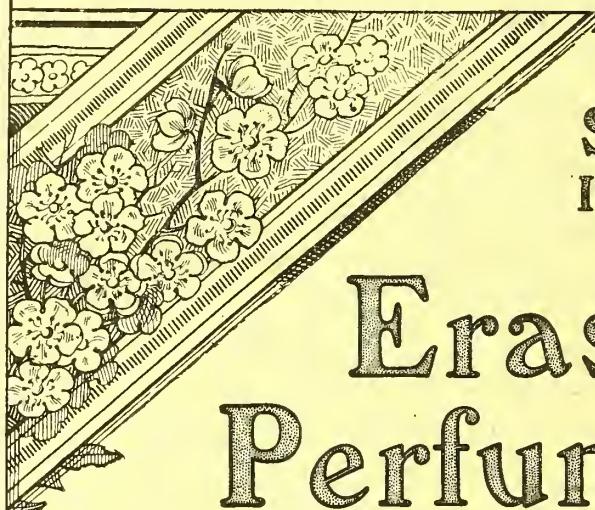
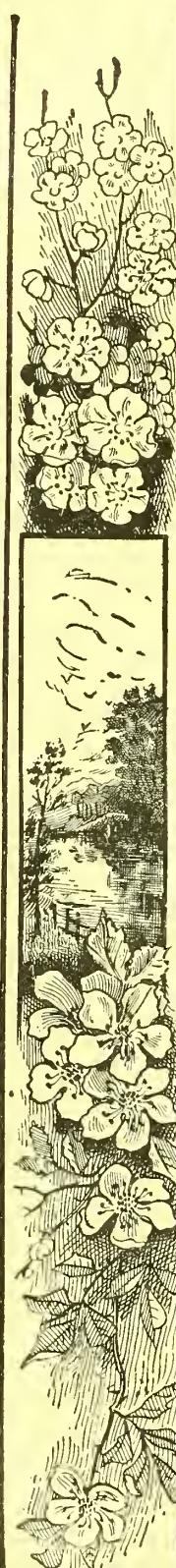
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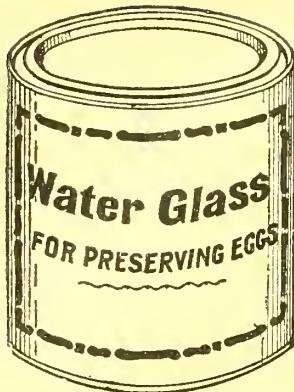
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BEETHAM'S NEW SHOWCARD.—One of the prettiest lithographic productions which have come to us lately is the Larola beauty here depicted. The card measures 24 in. by 18 in., and is all roses, even the word "Larola" being formed from prickly rose-stems. The fair rose-gatherer has rosy cheeks, and she and the setting make so bright a picture that no pharmacy will be complete without it. Copies can be obtained from Messrs. M. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, the originators of Glycerine-and-Cucumber and Larola.

This handsome Showcard, in 14 colours (size 24 by 17) can be had by any chemist who will give it a good place in his pharmacy.

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM.

Established in the Reign of King William the Fourth

Midgleys



Manchester

TELEPHONE: 7665 & 7666, CITY.

REGD OFFICE: 4, EXCHANGE STREET.

TELEGRAMS: MIDGLEY, CHEMIST, MANCHESTER.

It is difficult

to describe with both adequacy and brevity the various individual selling points associated with each of our new Toilet Soaps, but following on our general remarks a week or two since we endeavour here to set forth some outstanding features.



ROSE LEAF SOAP.

Treble milled and perfumed with a perfect representation of the Marechale Neil Rose. 4 oz tablets in gold and shaded cerise wrappers and box. Large and small showcards supplied. Sells at 2s. 6d. per box or 10d. tablet.



MIDGLEY'S WHITE ROSE.

Our original soap for the toilet still retains its old-fashioned design and excellence. Pure, neutral, and non-irritating to the most sensitive skin. Can always be safely recommended. 6d. tablet, 1s. box of 3.



MIDGLEY'S COAL TAR.

Containing a substantial quantity of coal-tar. Always a good seller. 4d. tablet, 1s. box of 3.



SAVON ISIS DUMA.

Put up in true French style with all the richness of colour and design. The perfume conforms entirely with the general effect, and has the penetrating power of the modern French creations. 2s. 6d. per box of 3. 10d. tablet.



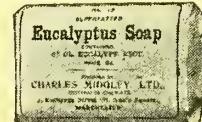
CELEBRATED BATHROOM SOAP.

Made from our best base and produced with a view to giving the maximum in weight, purity, and lastingness of perfume and to fill the enormous demand for a 6d. Bath Soap.



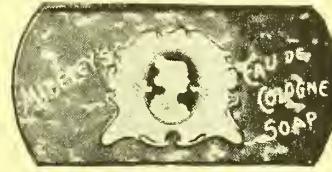
BASIC SOAP.

Perfectly neutral, eminently suitable for the skin of babes. 9d. tablet.



EUCALYPTOL.

The type of the medicated soaps. 6d. tablet.



EAU DE COLOGNE SOAP.

A double-strength perfume is used. Largely in favour with the gentle-women of refined and aesthetic taste. 4-oz. tablets and presented in companion style to Rose Leaf, but in contrasting colour of shaded green. 2s. 6d. box.



WITCH HAZEL SOAP.

An ideal toilet soap with a delicate perfume that lasts to the end. Rich lathering properties. In wedgewood-blue wrappers and box with lettering in relief. Sells at 4d. tablet or 1s. box of 3.



EMOLIENT CREAM SOAP.

Benzoinated and gives a creamy lather with emollient effect. 4-oz. tablets richly packed. 10d. tablet, 2s. 6d. box of 3.

We are Seven.

We appoint and reserve one agent only in each town or district.

We secure an "own speciality" rate of profit to him.

We recognise a dual responsibility with him for actual sales, and to this end we provide

- (a) Showcards for display.
- (b) Medical literature for Medicos.
- (c) Chatty leaflets for laity.
- (d) Free samples both medicated and toilet.

We write personally with literature and samples to each medical man in district, referring to agent for supplies. We take back for exchange any lines for which the demand in a particular district may be slow.

We retain an advertising reserve for meeting any special schemes of our clients for propagating sales in their particular district.

Will you please write us to-day for price list and samples.

The Principle of Bonus Schemes

when correctly applied should be the payment of an extra consideration in return for an extra service. A bonus should not be given as part of, but supplementary to, working profit. Otherwise it may, and sometimes does, disguise an inadequate margin, which latter becomes evident only when the purpose for which it was instituted being accomplished, the bonus is discontinued.

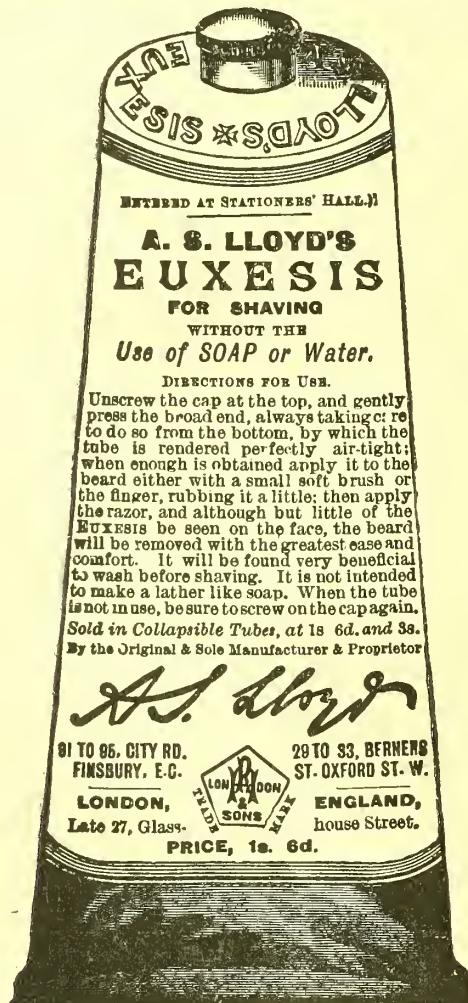
Midgleys guarantee

the Pharmacist handling their Soaps a very fair margin; they assure their special agents a handsome profit, on a par with that expected from one's own counter specialities; and, in addition, give an important bonus as payment for window or counter space when a display is made.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS

(THE GENUINE.)

For Shaving without Soap, Water or Brush.



Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists throughout the World.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased, under an administration suit, the Business of the late A. S. LLOYD; with the Receipt, Trade-mark, and Goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the Trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY, and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses at the following prices :

10/- per dozen; 9/9 by the 6 dozen.
Retails at 1/6 the Tube; 3/- size to order.

NOTICE.—THE GENUINE A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS bears a label printed in BLACK only on a Yellow ground, with our Trade Mark at the bottom, as Illustration.

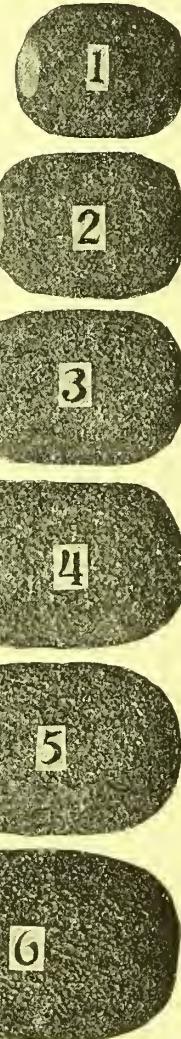
Proprietors: R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.,
LONDON : 29-33 Berners Street, W.; and 89-95 City Road, E.C.

FEATHEREDGE RUBBER SPONGES

THOROUGHLY
SANITARY
AND
DO NOT
HARDEN

Very
GOOD
PROFITS
for the
Retailer

—□—
OBtainable
OF ALL
DRUGGISTS'
SUNDRIES
HOUSES



Markt & Co., London,

—LTD.—

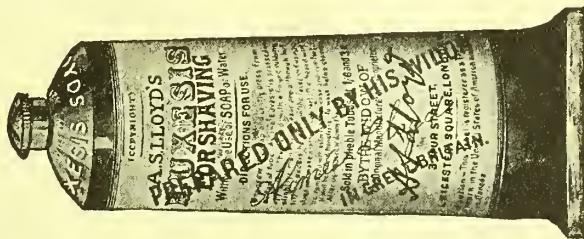
American Merchants,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
98-100 CLERKENWELL RD.,
LONDON, E.C.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS

For Shaving
without
Soap, Water,
or Brush.

CAUTION to the TRADE

Labels on the genuine EUXESIS not only bear signature of A. S. Lloyd in Black Ink, but also "Prepared only by his Widow and signature of 'Aimee Lloyd'" in RED.



Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors :

AIMÉE LLOYD & Co.,

23 PANTON STREET
(Formerly named SPUR STREET).

HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).

Telegraphic Address.
"CRESSWELL, WESTCENT, LONDON."

WORLD'S HEADQUARTERS FOR

Telephone:
No. 1433 HOLBORN.

SPONGES

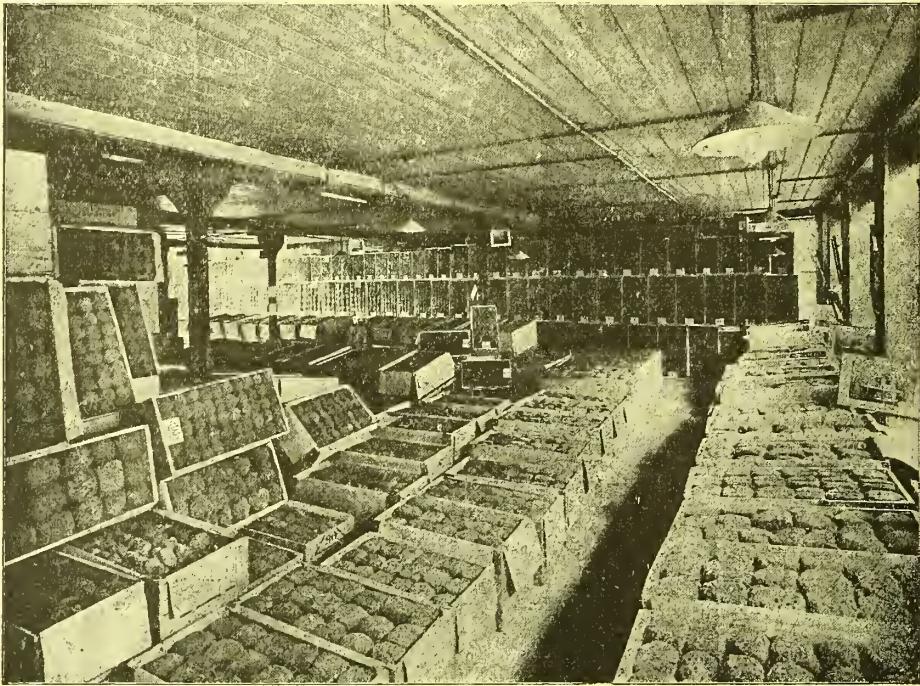
INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamois Leather Dressers,
18 & 19 RED LION SQUARE, [BRANCH,
New Warehouses and Steam Bleacheries, 45½ EAGLE STREET, LONDON, W.C.]

Largest
Sponge
Warehouses
in the
World.

Our Stocks
and
Selections
are
Unrivalled
in Value
and Extent.



View of Mediterranean Case Goods Depar'ment (Floor Space 3,000 sq. ft.) where Chemists' and Druggists' Sponges are shown.

Buyers are invited to call to Inspect our Magnificent Stocks and make their own Selections. Lowest Market Prices. Absolutely Best Values. The following abridged List will serve as a guide to Buyers when writing.

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases.



HONEYCOMB.

Extra Choice.
The Pick of all
the Fisheries.

FINEST TEXTURE
and SHAPE.

Pieces	Average in Case.	Price per Piece.	Av'ge in Case.	Price per Piece.
300	Toilet at 9d.	270	300 at 4d.	300 at 4d.
250	" 1/-	180	" 9d.	" 9d.
200	" 1/6	170	" 1/-	" 1/6
160	" 2/-	160	" 1/6	" 1/6
140	" 2/6	140	" 2/-	" 2/-
120	" 3/-	120	" 2/6	" 2/6
100	" 3/6	110	" 3/-	" 3/-
90	Medium Bath 4/6	90	" 3/6	" 3/6
80	" 5 6	80	" 4/-	" 4/-
72	" 6/6	75	" 4/6	" 4/6
60	" 7/6	70	" 5/-	" 5/-
45	Large Bath 8/6	65	" 5/6	" 5/6
30	" 10/6	60	" 6/6	" 6/6

HONEYCOMB.

Toilet & Bath
Good 2nd
Quality.

Avg'e

Pieces

Price

in
Case.

Piece.

FINE TURKEY CUPS

1st Quality.

PICKED SHAPES.

Average

Pieces

Price

in
per

Case.

Piece.

Toilet

Selected

300 at 1/-

" 200 "

" 1/6

" 150 "

" 2/-

" 140 "

" 2/6

" 100 "

" 3/-

" 90 "

" 3/6

" 80 "

" 4/-

" 70 "

" 4/6

" 60 "

" 5/-

" 50 "

" 6/-

" 45 "

" 6/6

" 36 "

" 24 "

" 5/-

FINE TURKEY SOLIDS.

SELECTED SHAPES.

1st Quality

Average

Pieces

Price

in
per

Case.

Piece.

Toilet

Selected

200 at 6d.

" 200 "

" 8d.

" 150 "

" 1/5

" 100 "

" 1 9

" 100 "

" 2/-

" 80 "

" 2/6

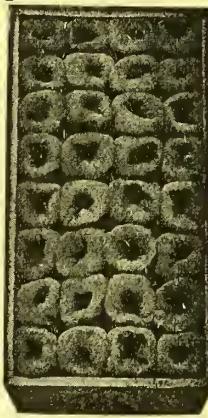
" 50 "

" 3/-

" 36 "

" 24 "

" 5/-



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE CASES WILL BE PRESS-PACKED AND SENT POST FREE TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BUYERS WITHIN THE RADIUS OF PARCELS POST.

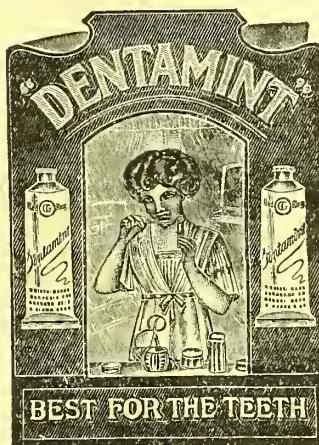
LOOSE GOODS DEPARTMENT

Sponges in Small Packages. Fine Turkey. Fine Egyptian and Honeycomb. In 1st, 2nd and 3rd Qualities. Bleached or Unbleached (state which in ordering). On Strings of 1 dozen pieces or loose in bags. At per dozen: 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 66s., 72s., Bleached Cuban. At per String or Dozen. Wool, Grass, Yellow and Fine. 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s.

RUBBER SPONGES.—THE BEST QUALITY AND VALUE ON THE MARKET.

"ABLUTONIC" Brand ... XL A B C D E F G H
6/6 11/6 13/6 18/6 24/- 31/- 41/- 60/- 72/- dozen.) SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

DENTAMINT



In neat tubes, packed in separate cartons as illustrated.
Six cartons in an outer box which forms an attractive display.

Sample tube free.

Price 4/6 per dozen.

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., Ltd., Oldbury & Birmingham.

TIN FOIL

BRITISH MAKE

HIGHLY polished, printed, coloured or embossed.
Pure tin, guaranteed free from lead. For wrapping chocolates, cigarettes, cigars, foodstuffs, etc. etc.

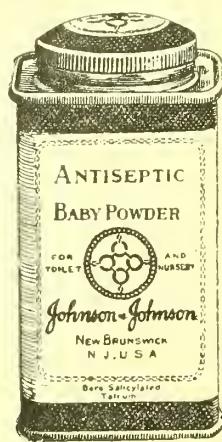
ALSO

CONFECTIONERS' and Bakers' trays, stock boxes and bins, and cases of all descriptions for home or export. Made from the famous "Venesta" plywood.

VENESTA, LTD.

1 GT. TOWER STREET,
LONDON, E.C.





ANTISEPTIC BABY POWDER

MANUFACTURED BY

Johnson & Johnson.

We wish to warn our Customers, so that they may be on their guard, that our package is being imitated. This step, which is so easy, is an undignified and shabby attempt to rob us of our goodwill.

WARNING.

The contents cannot be imitated, and the Trade Mark cannot be imitated; and we would ask those Customers who have handled this preparation for a quarter of a century, with every satisfaction to themselves and to their clients, to resent this method of copying other firms' productions by insisting on having the original package bearing the registered Trade Mark, which is the guarantee of quality.

Look for the
Name and
Trade Mark



JOHN TIMPSON & CO., Ltd.,
104 Golden Lane,
LONDON, E.C.

Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber,
& Ruby Red, for all
Pharmaceutical and
Veterinary purposes

MEADE - KING, ROBINSON & CO.
LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER

WE APPEAL TO ALL CHEMISTS

to help to reduce imports by supporting

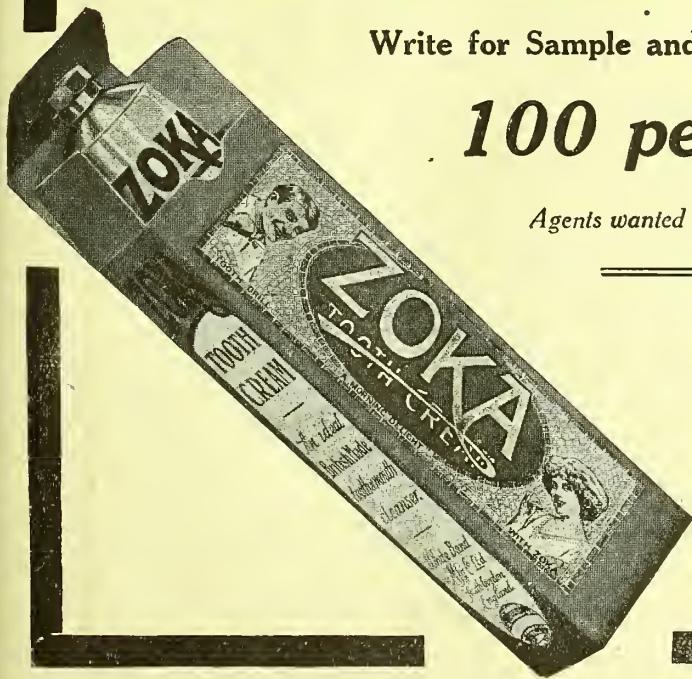
ZOKA

THE BRITISH TOOTH PASTE
which does rival the American paste in quality & get-up.

Write for Sample and Bonus Terms, showing over

100 per cent. Profit.

Agents wanted in all towns and countries at home and abroad.



**WHITE BAND
MFG. CO., Ltd.**

**South Croydon,
Surrey, England.**

Dr. Evan Williams' HENNA SHAMPOO

ANGLO - AMERICAN 178
WESTERN UNION DIRECT UNITED STATES
CABLEGRAM

57/4 Via Anglo. 1-12
Melbourne 20 am 21

To Mr. Chaventre
West London
Demand steadily increasing
Ship promptly Two Hundred
pounds worth Henna Shampoo
assorted grades Packets, Tins

makes friends
wherever it goes.

It "goes" in all Four
corners of the Earth.
Demand steadily increasing
tells the story that ought
to interest you.
Why not investigate?
Full Particulars and Terms
sent on application.

General Agents
289, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

Sydney

Adelaide

Melbourne

66 *Demand steadily increasing
Everywhere.*

Agents for AUSTRALIA: R. G. TURNLEY & SONS, Melbourne.
Do. CANADA: PALMER, Ltd., Montreal.

Agents for BRAZIL: WILSON, SONS & CO., Ltd., Sao Paulo.
Do. CHINA: F. W. SMITH & CO., Chefoo.

A powerful antiseptic and deodorant.

"PETAL DUST" REGD.

The greatest of all floral air-purifiers.

A concentrated combination of the choicest flowers, aromatic herbs and roots, with the rare spices and gums of Arabia.
"PETAL DUST" has been the favourite perfume of all classes for over half a century and still commands the largest sale of any dried perfume in the world.

Retails in 3d. and 6d. packets

Attractive Showcards, Counter Bills, etc., with customer's name and address on each packet, for orders of 5 gross and upwards.

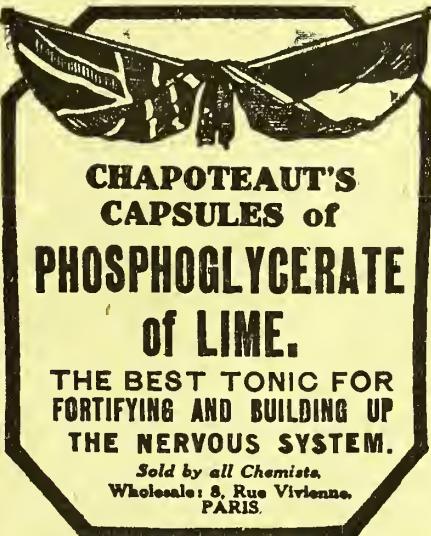
SOLE PROPRIETORS—

**THE ROSMARINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STAMFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.**

CITY DEPOT: H. C. QUELCH & CO., LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

LABORATORY
OF GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY,
8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

LONDON AGENTS:
WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO., 49, Haymarket, S.W.



MORRHUOL CHAPOTEAUT



CAPSULES

MORRHUOL DE CHAPOTEAUT is extracted from cod-liver oil, and contains all its efficacious properties without the disagreeable taste.

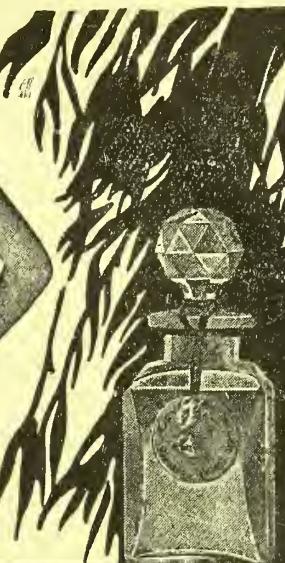
It cures Coughs, Bronchitis and Catarrh, restores the appetite, and gives force to feeble persons.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CHANDRON'S DROPS
(Gouttes des Colonies)

A harmless antiseptic preventative against CHOLERA
FERMENTATION - INDIGESTION
& other intestinal disturbances.

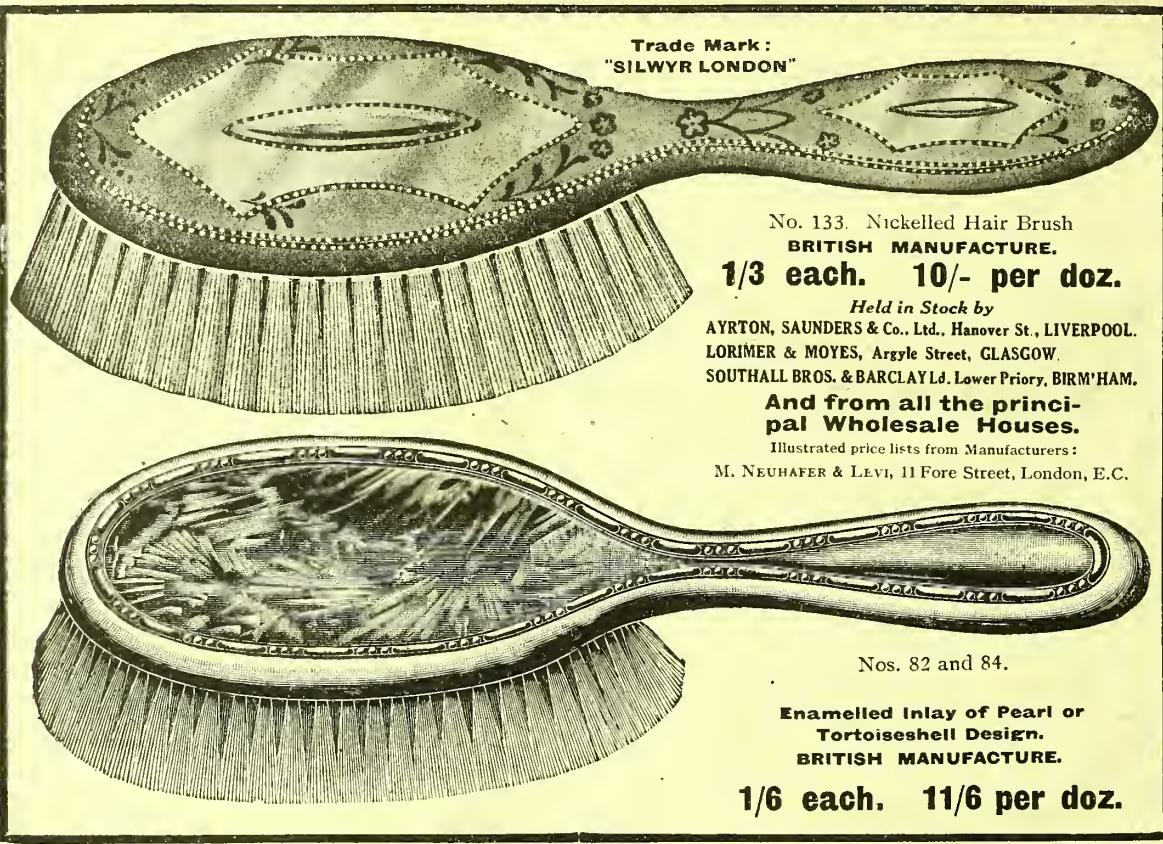
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS



I find the odore ~~womant~~ and
will be charmed to have recalled
by my name. Truly sincerely
M. J. Frida

PARFUM
MARY GARDEN
RIGAUD
PARISIENNE
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

LONDON AGENTS
HEPPELL & CO., 164, Piccadilly, W.



**Trade Mark:
"SILWYR LONDON"**

**No. 133. Nickelled Hair Brush
BRITISH MANUFACTURE.**

1/3 each. 10/- per doz.

Held in Stock by
AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., Ltd., Hanover St., LIVERPOOL.
LORIMER & MOYES, Argyle Street, GLASGOW.
SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY Ltd., Lower Priory, BIRM'HAM.

And from all the principal Wholesale Houses.

Illustrated price lists from Manufacturers:
M. NEUHAFER & LEVI, 11 Fore Street, London, E.C.

Nos. 82 and 84.

**Enamelled Inlay of Pearl or
Tortoiseshell Design.
BRITISH MANUFACTURE.**

1/6 each. 11/6 per doz.

You!!

are the man who should be able to make a big thing out of Anzora Cream. Anzora is the only non-greasy preparation which will effectually control the hair. Anzora Viola is ideal for dry scalps. They have a great reputation; we offer a fat profit margin, and the demand is steadily increasing every day—

think it over !

Don't stock substitutes.

TRADE TERMS.

1 1/6 per doz. Retailed at **18/-**
19/6 " " **30/-**

CUT-OUTS & SHOWCARDS
ON REQUEST.

ANZORA PERFUMERY CO.,
32-34 Willesden Lane, London, N.W.

ANZORA
HAIR CREAM



BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO., LTD.

Beg to inform the Trade that owing to the shortage of labour and Government Orders which they have in hand, a little delay is unfortunately bound to occur in the execution of Chemists' Requirements. Pharmacists are assured that their Orders are receiving every possible attention under the circumstances.

Head Office and Factories—AXMINSTER, DEVON.

LONDON OFFICE—
BUSH LANE HOUSE, CANNON ST., E.C.

SOLPORT BROS.

ESTABLISHED 1857. Telegrams: "Solport, Barb, London." Telephone: 4363 Central. **LIMITED.**

Manufacturers, Wholesale Import and Export Dealers in
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES and TOILET ACCESSORIES,

184 to 190 GOSWELL RD., LONDON, E.C.

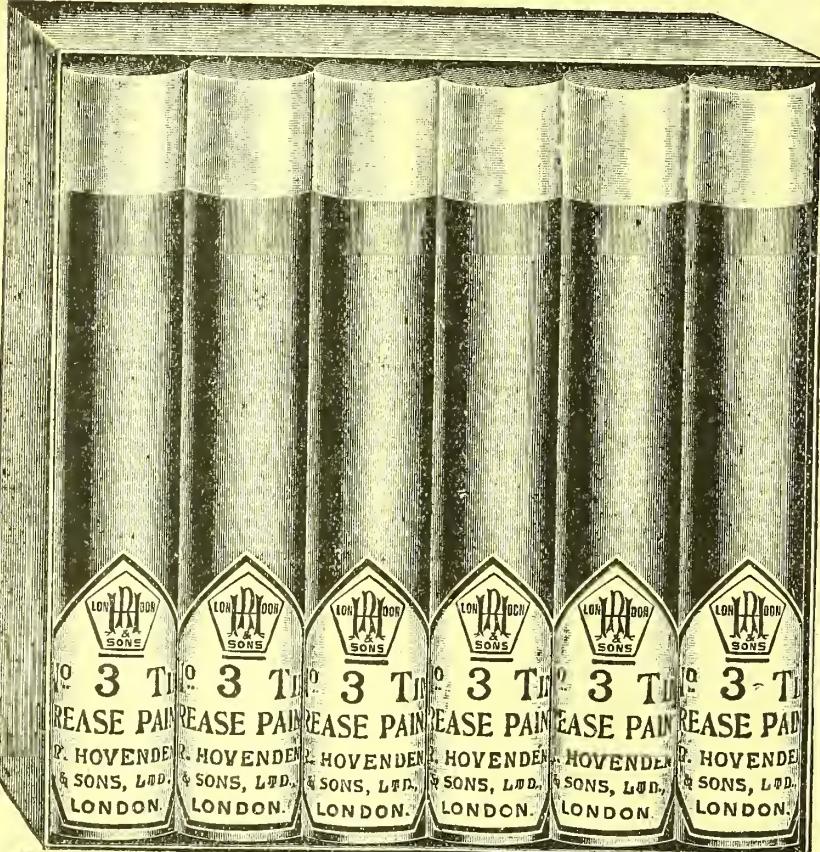
WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE



THE HOUSE FOR POWDER PUFFS.

WE ARE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY.

HOVENDEN'S THEATRICAL GREASE PAINTS.



These paints are manufactured at our Factory in Britannia Row, N. Guaranteed pure, colours perfect, and quality better than any foreign make.

VIDE Testimonials.

MADE IN THE FOLLOWING SHADES:—

No.	
1	Very pale flesh.
1½	Moderately pale.
2	Fair complexion.
2½	Medium flesh.
3	Pale complexion.
3½	Slightly sunburnt.
4	Dark flesh.
5	Sallow or Chinese.
5½	Dark sallow.
6	Yellowish flesh.
6½	Japanese.
7	Brown.
8	Armenian Bole.
9	Sunburnt or Indian.
10	Light brown.
11	Burnt umber or Othello.
12	Black.
13	Red brown or Mulatto.
14	Chocolate or North African.
15	Brick red.
16	Dark brown.
17	Carmine, vermillion.
18	„ light.
19	„ medium.
21	„ dark.
20	White.
23	Light grey.
24	Dark grey.
25	Old red.
26	Light blue.
31	Middle blue.
27	Dark blue.
28	Light yellow.
29	Dark yellow.
30	Rose.
32	Dark rose. Chione. Citron.

3 9 doz. Sticks.

Special quotation for quantities.

OPINIONS FROM POPULAR PEOPLE.

Mr. MARTIN HARVEY, Grand Theatre, Hull.

"I have been intending for some time to send you a testimonial about your Grease Paints. I have given them a good trial now, and I think I can honestly say that they are superior even to the German, and that, alas! is saying a good deal. I compliment you heartily upon your achievement."

Mr. WILL EVANS, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

"I thank you for sample of your Grease Paints you sent, and I find it a very excellent preparation. I shall certainly continue to use it."

Mr. PHIL RAY.

"Not being fortunate enough to receive a sample of your excellent Grease Paints, I purchased same for myself, and after a lengthy trial I have no hesitation in saying that, from my point of view, it is immeasurably superior to any foreign make."

LINING PENCILS.

English Manufacture.

Black, Old Red, Brown, Light Brown, Dark Brown, Light Blue, Medium Blue, Dark Blue, White, Flesh, Light Grey, Dark Grey, Carmine.

2/6 per doz. Sticks.

Subject to 2½% Cash Discount.

A copy of our Monthly Illustrated List will be sent on application.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd.

29, 30, 31, 32 & 33 BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W. Tel. No.: Museum 2810 (3 lines).
And 89, 91, 93 & 95 CITY RD., FINSBURY, E.C. Tel. No.: 6260 London Wall (2 lines).

LONDON.

Factory: 41 to 53 BRITANNIA ROW, ISLINGTON, N.

Long History of a 'Master' Brand Hot Water Bottle

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED WITH A REPEAT ORDER FROM ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

Sept. 4. 1916

Cape Town,
S. Africa.

Dear Sirs

You may be interested in the rubber hot water bag that I am sending you. as it probably has a record history. It has just given out, after more than 5½ years use. It was bought at your store before Christmas 1910 and went with me to and across Canada the following year, often in use. I took it on my visit to California, and other visits and trips, so that it had many times to be packed. At the end of 1913 it came back to England with me, then out to S Africa, and up to the High Veld for 10 months, which alone was a wonderful survival. The drought up there is notoriously hard on rubber.

However, it has been down here with me now for more than a year, and as I said before, has only recently given out. But it has seen much service, and some still more trying hot idleness, and travelled over 26,000 miles!

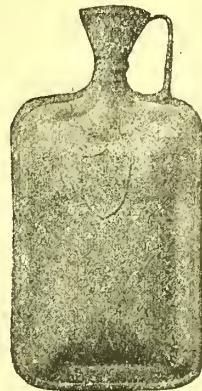
I should like to order a new one to replace it, but am not sure either of the price or whether you are allowed to export rubber in war time.

Yours faithfully, 6/24.

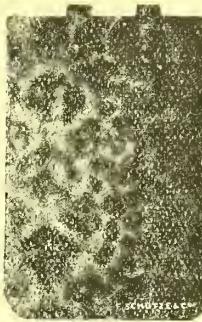
(Original in our possession)

We respectfully solicit your orders and inquiries for the above "Standard" Brand of Bottles, which are supplied with Plain or Steam Stoppers, Side or Strap Handles. Prices quoted per piece or by the lb.

We also manufacture an excellent range of Covers for Hot Water Bottles in great variety at low rates.



SIDE HANDLE.



F. SCHUTZE & CO., Ltd. —Manufacturing—
Druggists' Sundriesmen,
Black Bull Works, LONDON, N.

“RAILOX”
THE BEST, CLEANEST & HANDIEST
NIT & LICE DESTROYER.
NO GREASE OR LIQUID.
NON-POISONOUS.

SOME RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

“I have never found anything to equal it; it is really very good.”

“I find it excellent for the purpose.”

“I have found them most satisfactory.”

Price 2d. and 6d. a packet.

“RAILOX” is made up in Pocket Wallets specially for “Tommy.”

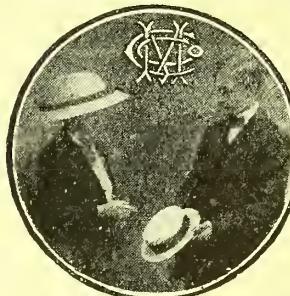
Price 6d. each.

2d. { 3 dozen ... 4/-
lines { 6 " ... /-
12 " ... 13/-
6d. sizes, 4/- doz.

DISCOUNT—Orders may be assorted.
£1 ... 2½%
£3 5s ... 5%
£7 ... 7½%

Showcards, Window-Slips, &c., supplied with each order.

**The “MILNER”
STRAW HAT CLEANER.**
SELLS WELL EVERYWHERE.



IT IS EASILY
USED, & GIVES
COMPLETE
SATISFACTION.

Price 2d. a
packet.

BONUS OF SIX
PACKETS WITH
EACH GROSS.

CHEMISTS' OPINIONS.

“It is really marvellous how this line sells.”
My customers speak highly of it.”

NOTE.—Please see the trade mark and name
on each package.

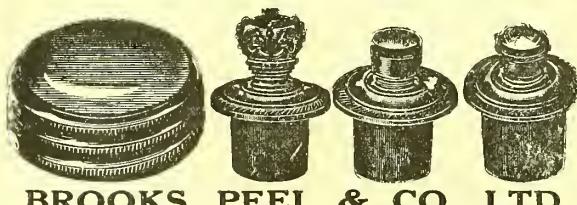
13 to dozen for Cash with Order.

All our goods Carriage Paid.

MILNER'S CHEMICAL CO., LIVERPOOL

There's SOMETHING
“SPECIAL” about
SEMREH
BOTTLE CAPS
that arrest the
attention of everybody. Neat, clean
and artistic, and
as good as they
are good-looking.
Self-fixing, too.
Details on request.

THE VISCOSÉ
Development Co., Limited,
BROMLEY, KENT



BROOKS, PEEL & CO., LTD.

Makers of Collapsible Tubes and Filling Machines for sams. Patentees of
Sprinkler and other Stoppers for Perfumes, Washes, &c. Screw Caps.

24 City Road, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

Dinkie
The Dainty Deodorant

A new and attractive line that is sure
to enjoy good sales. A greaseless Cream
that takes the odour out of perspiration.
Daintily packed in opal jars. Ask your
wholesaler.

DECOLTENE
The liquid hair remover
(originally known as Decolene)

A new idea in depilatories. Simple and
safe to use—effective in use. Pleasant
and harmless. Invaluable during the
vogue of the décolleté gown. Daintily
packed. Ask your wholesaler.

TRADE TERMS

DINKIE:

Advertised, and min. 2/6
Retail Price
Trade 20/- doz.

DECOLTENE:

Advertised, and min. 3/9
Retail Price
Trade 30/- doz.

Monthly Accounts nett. 5% Cash
with Order.
Carriage Paid on 1/- lots. Particulars
on request.

*Satisfaction
Guaranteed
or Money back*



ROBARTES LTD.

128 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.
Telephone: Gerrard 3672

Trade Mark

OVER 100 % PROFIT
ENSURED & PROTECTED (P.A.T.A.)
for sellers of

Laurence's Hair Dyes

One solution, nine shades.

A first-class article with an excellent demand, created entirely on its own merits, and carrying a first-class profit.

Size.	Minimum retail	Minimum wholesale.	
1/-	... 1/-	... 7/6	
1/6	... 1/6	... 9/-	{ per doz.
2/6	... 2/3	... 15/-	less 5 %
3/6	... 3/3	... 21/-	discount

SPECIAL BONUS.

Buyers of 3 doz. bottles receive 3 bottles gratis (may be assorted and any size).

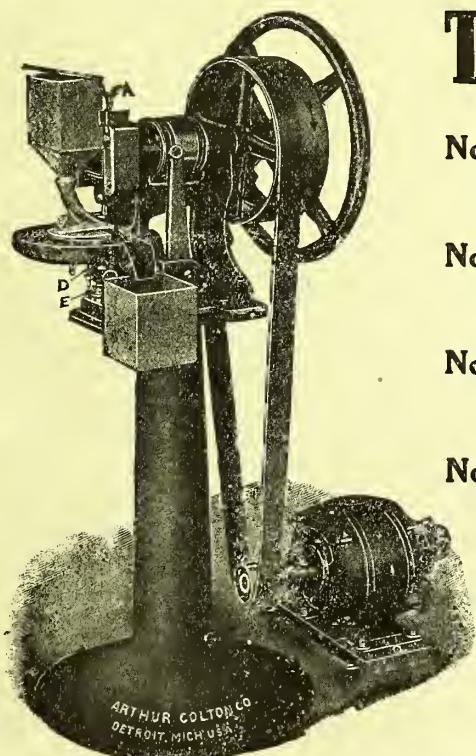
Do. 6 doz. do. 8 bottles gratis.

Do. 12 doz. do. 18 bottles gratis.

Equivalent in the case of the size in most general demand, viz. 1/6 size to 4/6, 12/- and 27/- respectively.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

**C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN,
LTD.**
DEVON WHARF,
Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E.



THOUSANDS of SAMPLES

Have been distributed
throughout the
United Kingdom.

Dr. CHAS. ROOKE LTD., of Leeds, have adopted an extensive advertising campaign to further popularise their famous remedies, and Chemists and Stores should experience a considerable demand.

Dr. Rooke's Solar Elixir

A famous remedy for
Nervous Debility, Depression,
Weakness, &c.

Crosby's Cough Elixir

The Old-Established
and Proved Remedy.

Dr. Rooke's Oriental Pills

TERMS:—Discount 10 per cent. on Parcels of £5 and upwards. Cash 14 days, otherwise strictly net. Packages Free. Carriage Paid on £5 Parcels.

Dr. CHAS. ROOKE LTD., LEEDS.

TABLET MACHINES

No. 2B MACHINE for tablets $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, including 3 sets of punches and dies.

(This machine has a capacity of 125 tablets per minute.)

No. 3B MACHINE for tablets $\frac{7}{16}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, including 3 sets of punches and dies.

(This machine has a capacity of 100 tablets per minute.)

No. 4 MACHINE for tablets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, including 1 set of punches and die.

A massive machine of great power. (Capacity 90 tablets per minute.)

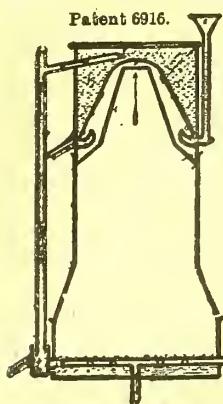
No. 5 MACHINE for tablets up to 2 in. diameter, including 1 set of punches and die.

A still heavier machine than No. 4. (Capacity 50 tablets per minute.)

Complete Pill Making Plants.
Gelatine Coaters.

Collapsible Tube Filling and Closing Machines.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN & SONS, LTD.,
Kingsway, London, W.C.



TO MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, &c.
We beg to call attention to the fact that our well-known Patent Stills are made for heating by steam pressure. Where this is available it forms a very cheap and efficient method of obtaining distilled water. Any pressure will suit from 10 to 200 lb., made in various sizes to produce from 1½ to 15 gallons PER HOUR. Cost of distilled water made this way is practically nil. As with our Gas Stills, these are perfectly automatic. Prices as below:—

For producing up to
1½ gallons per hour, £3 10 0
" 5 " " £10 0 0
" 9 " " £12 10 0
" 15 " " £16 10 0
Plus 33½% net War Advance.

The few most important places we give below afford evidence of the quality, efficiency and economy of the Steam Stills:—National Physical Laboratory, 2 in use; Imperial College of Science 8 in use; University of Wales; Pharmaceutical Society; Guy's Hospital Bacteriological Department; and many of the leading Breweries and Drug Houses, etc. etc. Pamphlets & particulars forwarded on application.

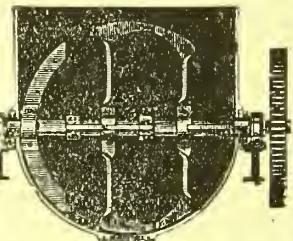
Estimates submitted free if required for supplying and fitting complete

BROWN & SON, Alembic Works, 9 Wedmore St., Holloway, N.

NEW PATENT MIXING MACHINE

Automatic
Self-Cleaning.
Lowest Possible
Driving Power.
Lightning Mixing.
Rapid Exhaust.
All sizes, to mix from
2 lbs. up to 6 tons.

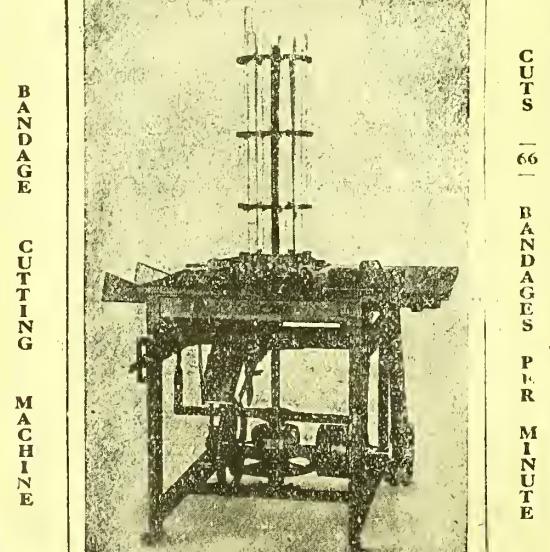
W. ROWLANDSON
& CO., MIXING & GRINDING
SPECIALISTS,
BOUNDARY ST., LIVERPOOL.



Sectional Side View.

SURGICAL BANDAGE MACHINERY

Complete Plant for Making Bondages.
CLOTH ROLLING & MEASURING MACHINE.
BANDAGE PAPERING MACHINE.
BANDAGE CUTTING MACHINE.



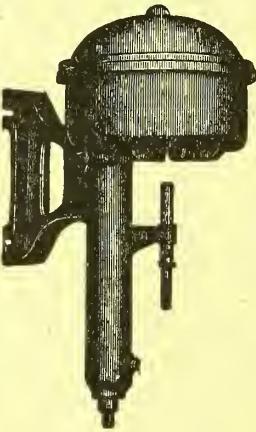
C U T S
— 66 —
B A N D A G E S
P R
M I N U T E

Prices and Particulars on application to Patentees and Manufacturers
THOMSON-KNOX COMPANY 8-12 Maxwell Street,
GLASGOW.

STOKES' AUTOMATIC WATER STILL. SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

STOKES' GAS-HEATED WATER STILL
will distil half to two-thirds of a gallon per hour.

NO LICENCE NECESSARY.



ENTIRELY
AUTOMATIC
THEREFORE IT REQUIRES
NO ATTENTION.

Most Economical &
Efficient Still made.

EASILY FIXED IN
A FEW MINUTES.

Only requires Gas
and
Water Connections.

Carriage Paid British Isles

SOLE AGENTS—

THOMPSON & CAPPER, Ltd.
Manesty Buildings, College Lane, LIVERPOOL.

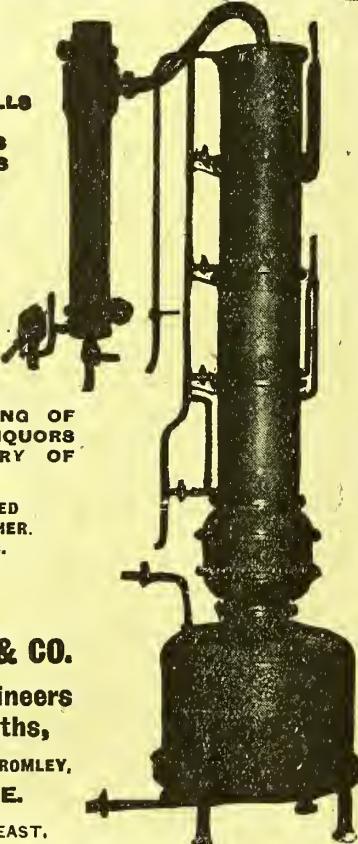
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Telephone—Royal 2060.

Telegrams—"Sanitas Liverpool."

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VACUUM STILLS
DIGESTERS
JACKET PANS
PERCOLATORS
CONDENSERS
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ETC. ETC.



PATENT STILL

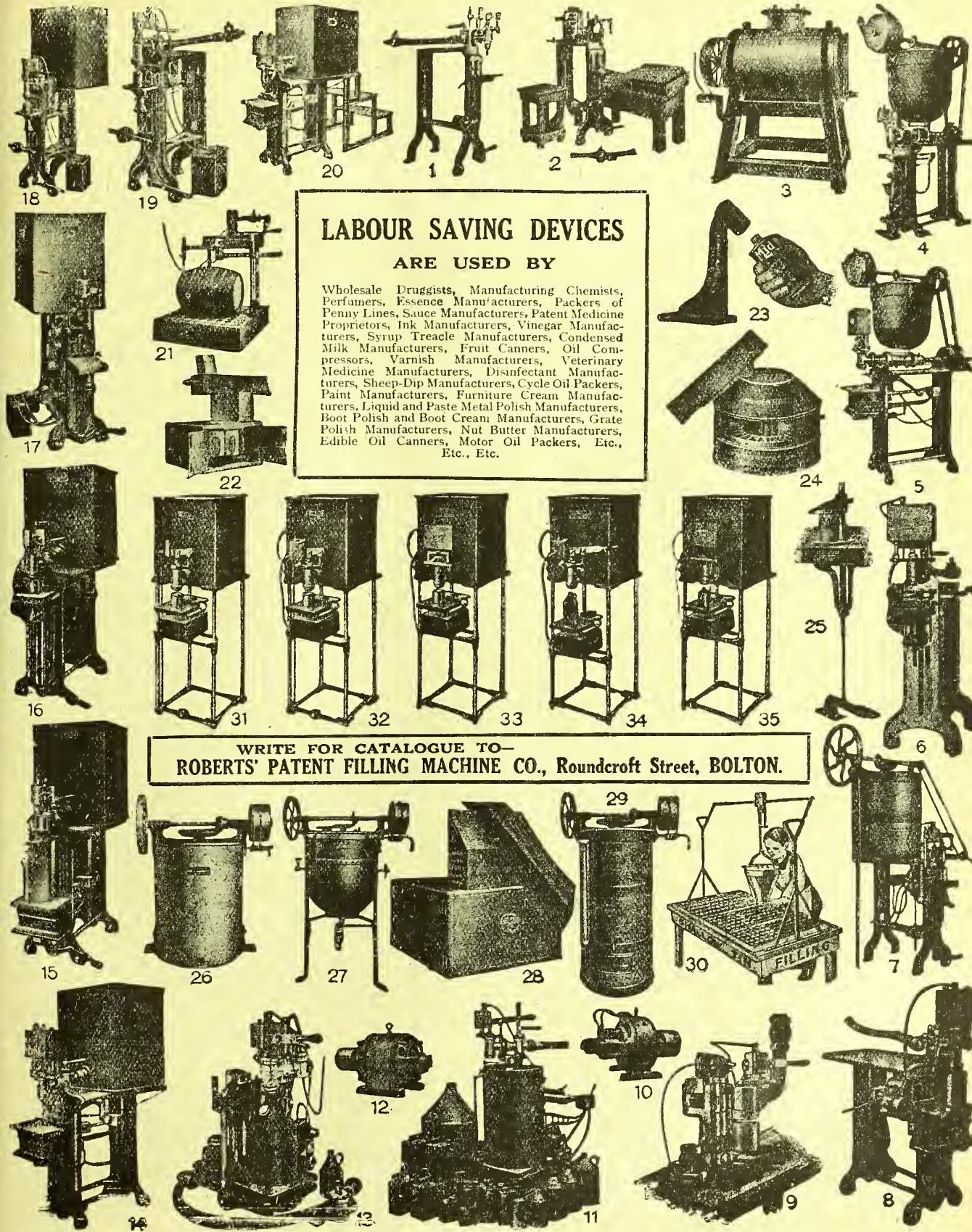
FOR THE
STRENGTHENING OF
ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS
AND RECOVERY OF
SOLVENTS.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
FOR ACETONE, ETHER,
PETROL, ETC. ETC.

JOHN DORE & CO.

Distillers' Engineers
& Coppersmiths,

28-30 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY,
LONDON, E.

Telephone: 136 EAST.



GARDNER'S PATENT "RAPID" SIFTERS AND MIXERS.

Can be used for anything "SIFT-ABLE," or anything "MIX-ABLE."

STANDARD PATTERN combined Machines (Figs. 1 to 4) will at one operation thoroughly Sift and Mix all dry powders, and reduce to powder and sift any that contain lumps. Largely used for **Drugs, Chemicals, Acids, Baking Powder, Self-raising Flour, Cattle Foods, Sugar, Colours, Sherbet, Coffee, Flour-blending, Disinfectants**, and all kinds of Medicated Powders.

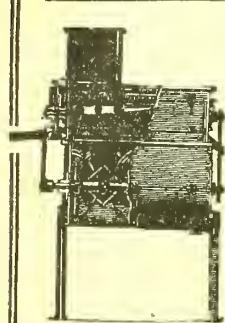


FIG. 1.
Sizes for Hand Use.

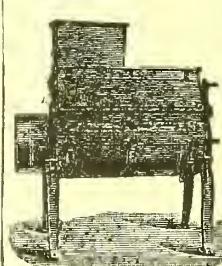


FIG. 2.
Power Sizes with
Pulleys.

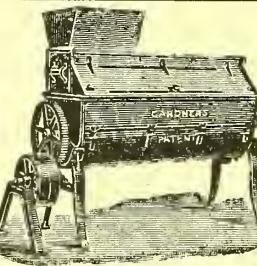


FIG. 3.
Pulley and Gear Drive.
The type recommended
for Power users.

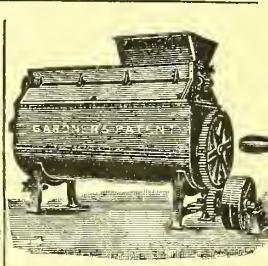


FIG. 4.
Large capacity Power-
driven Machines.

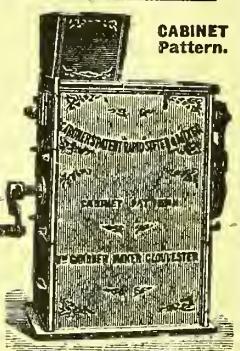


FIG. 5.

For Counter use and small quantities. Will do the same work and contains all the leading features of the standard patterns.
Size A. About 15 lbs. capacity. £
Size B. About 30 lbs. capacity. £
Made in these Two Sizes only.

Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price	Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price	Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price	Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price
A	15 lbs.	£	C	60 lbs.	£	D	100 lbs.	£	H	5 cwt.	£
B	30 "	£	D	100 "	£	E	150 "	£	I	10 "	£
C	60 "	£	E	150 "	£	F	200 "	£	J	20 "	£
D	100 "	£				G	300 "	£			

CARDNER'S Patent

"RAPID" SIFTER, MIXER, AND CRUSHER. (Fig. 6.)

For breaking down large and hard lumps in **Sugar, Acids, Chicory, Salt, Colours, Soda**, small enough to be reduced, sifted, and mixed afterwards.

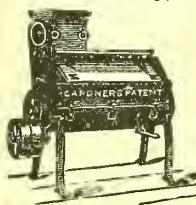


FIG. 6.

Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price
C	60 lbs.	£
D	100 "	£
E	150 "	£
F	200 "	£
G	300 "	£

CARDNER'S Patent "RAPID"

SIFTER, MIXER, AND ESSENCE SPRAYER.

(Fig. 7.) For adding Liquids, Essences, Flavourings, Liquid Colours, Oils, &c., to Sugar, Acids, Flour, Face Powders, Disinfectants, Seasonings, and many kinds of Powders and Crystals during Mixing.

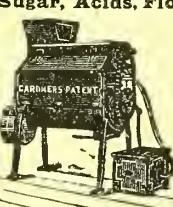


FIG. 7.

Size	Holding capacity of Agitator about	Price
D	100 lbs.	£
E	150 "	£
F	200 "	£
G	300 "	£



FIG. 8.

Open Bottom Pattern.

Size A	...	Price £
" B	...	" £
" C	...	" £
" D	...	" £
" E	...	" £
" F	...	" £
" G	...	" £

CARDNER'S Patent "RAPID" SIFTERS (Figs. 8 to 12) (Power Sizes) sift any kind of Dry Powders, and reduce to powder any that may be lumpy, such as **Tartaric Acid, Bicarbonate of Soda, Magnesia, Arrowroot, Sugar, Flour, Colours, Sheep Dip, &c.**



FIG. 9.

Hopper Bottom Pattern.

Size A	...	Price £
" B	...	£
" C	...	£
" D	...	£
" E	...	£
" F	...	£
" G	...	£



FIG. 10.

Worm Bottom Pattern.

Size B	...	Price £
" C	...	£
" D	...	£
" E	...	£
" F	...	£
" G	...	£



FIG. 11.

Large Capacity Worm Bottom.

Size H	...	Price £
" I	...	£

NOTE.—THE CAPACITY of SIFTERS entirely depends on material and mesh of sieve used.



FIG. 12.

Iron Stand Pattern.

Size B	...	Price £
" C	...	£
" D	...	£
" E	...	£
" F	...	£
" G	...	£

NOTE.—All prices are now withdrawn owing to the increasing cost of materials and labour.

Quotations on application.

Write for No. 26 Catalogue containing particulars of **CRUSHING, GRINDING, & DRESSING PLANTS**, also **ELEVATORS, CONVEYORS, &c.** All goods F.O.R. Gloucester. If packed for Shipment and Delivered F.O.B. any English Port, 7% extra. **CARDNER'S SUGAR CRUSHING and DRESSING MACHINES** occupy small space, require little power, and will produce from any class of sugar the finest to the coarsest grades at will.

WM. GARDNER & SONS (GLOUCESTER) Ltd., Engineers, &c., GLOUCESTER.

CABLE ADDRESS—"GARDNER GLOUCESTER."

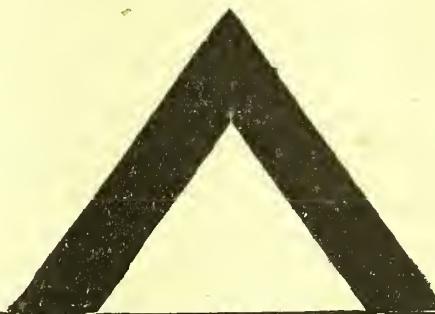
Colonial Agents:—**Messrs. J. L. LENNARD**

{ Terranora Buildings, Reiby Lane, SYDNEY; 364 Little Collins Street, MELBOURNE; 8 Mercer Street, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

NAT. TELEPHONE NO. 117.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS of
Petroleum Jellies

WHITE, YELLOW, ORANGE, AMBER, LEMON, RED, GREEN, &c.



The Standard of Purity

STERNS, Ltd.

16 FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Liquid Paraffin

ODOURLESS. TASTELESS. COLOURLESS.

White ^{AND} Coloured Oils

YELLOW, GREEN, RED, &c.

Methylated Spirit

*White in colour & exceptionally
free from unpleasantness.*

Spirits of Wine

*All strengths. Absolute Alcohol.
Duty paid.
Duty free for Export and
Scientific purposes.
Try the "Extra Rectified"
for your Perfumery.*

Absolute Alcohol

Home and Export.

Chemists' Wines

*Sherry, Port, Coca,
Malt and Meat, Orange.
Orange and Quinine,
Maintains its brilliancy permanently.
Champagnes.*

WHITE CROSS SCOTCH WHISKY.

WHITE CROSS BRANDY.

Write for Samples and Quotations.

Jas. Burrough Ltd.

D1. Cale Distillery Hutton Road LAMBETH S.E.

Telegrams: "BURROCALE, LAMB, LONDON."

Established at Chelsea 1820.

Telephone: HOP 3436 (3 lines).

"Newberv's"
FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS LTD.



Two Cosmopolitan Series.

Pride of personal appearance is a characteristic of all races, and wherever there are men and women who value health and beauty, there is a field for the sale of the

LE BLANC series of HAIR TONICS and the "N" series of TOOTH POWDERS.

They are suitable for Export to all climates, and sell at a splendid profit in any country.

LE BLANC—

BAY RHUM, 42/- and 72/- gross net.
BAY RHUM AND BRILLIANTINE, 48/- and 84/- gross net.
BAY RHUM AND CANTHARIDES, 48/- and 84/- gross net.
ROSEMARY AND CANTHARIDINE HAIR
WASH, 48/- and 84/- gross net.

These are most attractively put up in bottles, with labels lithographed in well-blended colourings, and the preparations are delicately perfumed.

"N" BRAND OF TOOTH POWDERS—

OXYGEN, CARBOLIC, THYMOL, SMOKERS', CHERRY, PARMA VIOLET, WHITE CLOVE, A LA MENTHE, &c.	In three sizes— Small, 30/- gross net. Medium, 36/- gross net. Large, 48/- gross net.
--	---

This comprehensive range of first-class Tooth Powders provides dentifrices that can be exported with every confidence in their reliability for quality and daintiness of get-up.



CUTICURA SOAP BATHS

Followed by a Little Ointment for
Tender Skins. Trial Free.

They afford infants and children great comfort, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy healing of eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings. Nothing better at any price for the nursery and toilet.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. book. Address F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. Eng. Sold throughout the world.

CUTICURA SOAP

Retail, per Tablet - - - - - 1s.

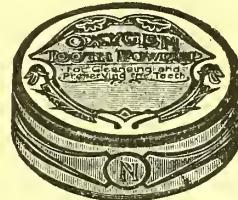
Wholesale, per doz., any quantity less than an original Case - 10s.

Wholesale, per original Case of 60 doz. - - - - - £28 10s.

All previous Quotations are cancelled.

TERMS: Net Cash 30 Days, ex Warehouse, London.

**Sole British and Continental Agents for CUTICURA SOAP:
FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, Ltd., LONDON, E.C.**



A well-pleased Pharmacist wrote us recently:—

“I want to say that of all the new things I have introduced in my nineteen years' experience, Lysol Toilet Soap has been the most rapid seller, and gave general satisfaction.”

He referred to

MARSHALL'S LYSOL TOILET SOAP

retailed in full-sized Tablets at **4d.**

He has had many parcels since, which give him a regular **33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % PROFIT** without trouble. You can do the same if you send us a postcard asking for our best terms. **MARSHALL'S LYSOL TOILET SOAP** will enhance your reputation and ours, besides giving you the above profit.

Do all your Soaps show such a return ?

LYSOL, LTD.

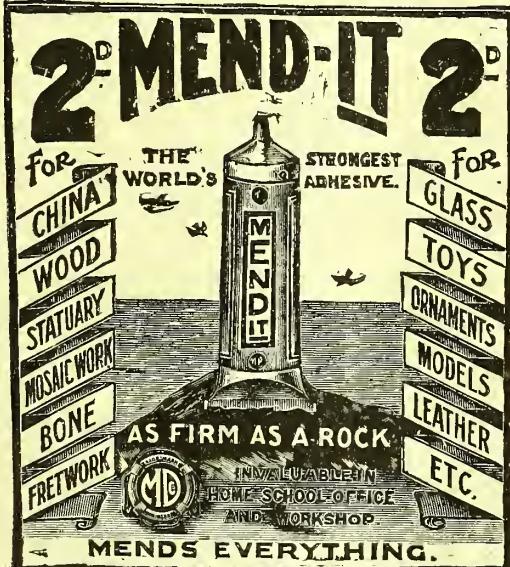
MANUFACTURERS OF
—“L” BRAND LYSOL—

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SNOWFIRE

for Chapped Hands.
Sells Like Wildfire.
Sells at 2d. and shows 35% to 50% Profit.
Sold by Chemists only.
Manufactured by F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO., LTD., DERBY.

FROM ALL SUNDRY DRUG HOUSES.



IN 1-DOZ. SHOWCASES. MENDIT LTD., BIRMINGHAM.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Best Quality at Lowest Prices

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

40 DIFFERENT KINDS.

Special Quotations to Wholesale Buyers

THE "MATER" CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

P.A.T.A.

MERCURY COLUMN SEEN AT A GLANCE.

Made in Two Rapidities, 1 Minute and $\frac{1}{2}$ Minute.

New Price List of Thermometers for every purpose, post free.

PERKEN, SON & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Contractors to H.M. Government.

99 Hatton Garden, LONDON.



BRITISH-MADE RUBBER SPONGES

We are now able to offer the above (made in Bradford) for both Home & Export Trade, & request you to write us for particulars.

Our British-made Sponges have the following advantages over the Foreign:—

1. A closer texture, thereby lasting far longer, and cannot be torn with ordinary use.
2. Holds the water better and does not allow it to drip away until squeezed.
3. Each sponge contains about double the weight of pure rubber there is in the foreign make of the same size.
4. Although double the weight size for size the price is very much less.

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE WHOLESALE AND EXPORT TRADE.

SAVE MONEY AND ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES by buying RUBBER SPONGES made in England.

PRICES AND TERMS FROM

BROOK, PARKER & CO., Ltd. (British Rubber Sponges, Bradford)
NELSON STREET, BRADFORD.

Prepare for March 21st.

... The ... Registration of Business Names Act, 1916.

Sub. Section (1) of Section 18, enacts as follows :

18. (1) After the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act every Individual and Firm required by this Act to be registered shall, in all trade catalogues, trade circulars, showcards, and business letters, on or in which the business name appears and which are issued or sent by the individual or firm to any person in any part of His Majesty's dominions, have mentioned in legible characters—

(a) In the case of an Individual, his present Christian name or the initials thereof and present surname, any former Christian name or surname, his nationality if not British, and if his nationality is not his nationality of origin his nationality of origin; and

(b) In the case of a Firm, the present Christian names or the initials thereof and present surnames, any former Christian names and surnames, and the nationality if not British, and if the nationality is not the nationality of origin the nationality of origin of all the partners in the firm or, in the case of a Corporation being a partner, the corporate name.

Place your orders for Printing and Rubber Stamps

WITH

FORD, SHAPLAND & CO.,

Label and General Printers,

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CHEMICAL PLANT

FOR NEARLY ALL INDUSTRIES IN
STEEL, CAST IRON, BRONZE
AND SPECIAL ALLOYS

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ORGANIC & SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS,
SALICYLIC ACID & SULPHONATED,
CHLORINATED & ACETYLATED COMPOUNDS.
PLANTS FOR NITRIC, SULPHURIC &
HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

LENNOX FOUNDRY COY., LTD.

GLENVILLE GROVE, NEW CROSS,
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Telegrams: "Equivex Dept., London." Telephone: New Cross 770.

Make your windows more attractive

and eye-compelling by using DUDLEY & CO.'s Celebrated "White and Black" Window-Dressing Papers, produced in intense velvety black on brilliant snowy-white enamelled paper, thereby emphasizing the naturally vivid contrasts of black and white. Sold in rolls 12 yds. long, 22 ins. wide.



Nº 3014.N. Trellis Design
2/- per Roll, 12 for 27/-



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Illustrated List No. C266, showing over twenty designs in Window-Dressing Papers, with suggestions how to use most attractively, free on receipt of trade card. A real boon to smart window dressing.

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City Showrooms: 25 Ward Street, Cheapside, E.C.

For
**FOUNTAIN
PENS**
and all Pens
the Best.

Dichroic Ink

Makes
Writing
Easy

Proprietors:

Bewley & Draper, Ltd., Dublin.

SAVE 3/- PER GALLON BY BUYING GUARANTEED GENUINE NEWFOUNDLAND NON-FREEZING MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL OF 1916 MAKE.

Highest possible quality in smell, taste and colour, comparing most favourably with the finest Norwegian. Manufactured from the finest fresh Cod Liver on same day as fish caught.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Kindly write for sample to:

JOB BROS., Manufacturers, Tower Building, LIVERPOOL.

Telegraphic Address: "JOB LIVERPOOL."

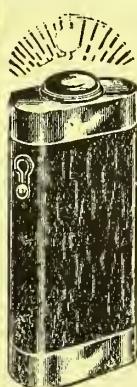
Tel. 1039 CENTRAL.

And of ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

Established 1780.

Ward & Goldstone
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Write for Lists—(Box 14), Sampson Works, SALFORD, MANCHESTER.
Phone: 7083-6 Central. Tel.: "Multum" Manchester."



THE "DUCHESS" WAISTCOAT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP.
Most reliable. Fitted with bull's-eye lens, heavily nickelled caps. Recommended for Export. Complete with Refill and Bulb. Price 30/- doz. net.



"VOLEX" POCKET LAMP BATTERIES. British Manufacture. Made of the finest chemicals and finished by a special process to ensure maximum life. Highest grade. Price 6/- per doz. net. For Cheaper Types see our List.

THE "RED CROSS" COIL.



British made. Size of Case, 8½ x 6 x 5 in. No. N 5/21.

Price 23/- net.

Fitted with high-speed trembler Make and Break which ensures a steady soothng current; can be reduced from mild to powerful. A reliable lasting Dry Cell is concealed in Case which can be renewed in a few moments.



SPECIAL No. 307. British Made Pocket Lamp Case complete with 3-in. Lens, Battery and Metal Filament Bulb **per doz.** 12, 9 net.

The following prices are per dozen net, and include reliable Batteries and special Tungswire Metal Filament Bulbs.

DESCRIPTION.	Complete with Refills and Best Bulbs.		1½ lens.	2½ lens.
	No.	Dz.	No.	Dz.
Popular quality, assorted covers, polished fittings ..	310	16/8	903	13/-
Medium quality, leatherette covers, nickelled fittings ..	325	18/8	905	20/-
Superior quality, in best leatherette covering, heavily nickelled	324	23/8	904	25/-
De Luxe quality, real leather covering, and heavily nickelled	423	30/-	S20	33/-

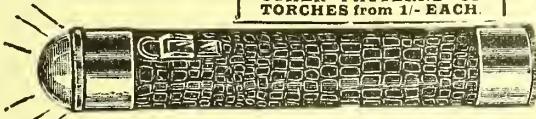
BRITISH MADE TORCHES.



THE "TROPHY" TORCH. A full-size Torch of Remarkable Value. No. N 21/42, size 9 in. long, complete with 3-cell battery and bulb, 4/- net.

THE "CLIPER" TORCH, as above, but 6½ in. long. Complete, 3/- net.

FOR HOME & EXPORT.



OTHER PATTERNS OF TORCHES from 1/- EACH.

No. 11.—**THE "MAJOR" TORCH**, as illustrated. Size, 9½ x 1½ ins., complete with bulb and battery, 6/3 each net. Also supplied with real leather covering. De Luxe model, complete, 9/6 each net. Best quality Refills, 7 x 1½ ins., 1/6 each net.

No. 41.—**THE "KIT" TORCH.** Similar to above but shorter, to take a 2-cell battery; most portable and convenient; quite reliable for export. Size 7 x 1½ ins., complete, 5/6 each net. Best quality Refills, 4½ x 1½ ins., 1/3 each net.

No. 24.—**THE "OFFICER" TORCH.** High-class Inspection Torch, similar to "Major," with most powerful reflector and 2½ in. lens.

Size, 10½ x 1½ ins., complete, 7/9 each net. Best Refills, 7 x 1½ ins., 1/6 each net. Spare Bulbs, 1/- each net.

Our large illustrated 64-page Catalogue, free on application.

BRAND'S ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON and CHICKEN

possess great nutritive and restorative powers, being immediately digested and absorbed by the stomach. Although effective stimulants in physical and mental exhaustion, they contain no wine or other deleterious admixture.

BRAND & Co., Ltd., MAYFAIR WORKS, VAUXHALL, LONDON, S.W.

TRADE MARK™

THE MOST ECONOMICAL INFANTS' FOOD.

FRAME FOOD™

ON P.A.T.A. LIST.

SHOWCARDS FREE.

FRAME FOOD CO., Standen Road, Southfields, London.

KEENE'S Penny Cubes.

Cocoa, Tea and Malted Cocoa (with Pure Milk and Sugar).

Malt and Milk (Finest Peptonised Malt).

Attractively made up in 6d. Boxes.

SAMPLE BOX OF 6 CUBES 3d., WITH SPECIAL DISCOUNTS.

KEENE'S, Cube Specialists, LEICESTER.

Dr. Allinson's Food Preparations

FOR ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS OF HEALTH AT FIRM AND
PROTECTED PRICES.

Food for Babies, Prepared Barley, Brunak,
N.F. Cocoa, Biscuits, Soup, Wholemeal, &c.

See Trade Mark "T. R. Allinson" on all our goods—None Genuine Without.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We issue a list of WHOLESALE HOUSES who keep above in stock; if for any reason you have difficulty in obtaining supplies, please send postcard direct to us, and a list will be sent to you by return.

**NATURAL FOOD COMPANY, Ltd.,
Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.**

All advertising matter—Booklets, Window Displays
Showcards, etc., free on application.

N.B.—Our goods are to be sold only at prices stated upon the Price List we issue to the trade, and we are pleased to exchange any article which may be out of condition.

AYRTON-GRAHAM, Ltd.

DESIGNERS AND ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS OF

FITTINGS FOR THE MODERN PHARMACY.

SHOP FRONTS, SHOWCASES, EXHIBITION CASES, WINDOW FITTINGS, &c. &c.

*All goods of best quality and finish
at lowest rates. Inquiries invited.*

106 Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.

The Improved Casein-Glycerophosphate Food

'Bynogen'

Trade Mark

Brings Health

An Easily Digested
Nerve Food
Rich in Phosphorus

Composition of "Bynogen."

"Bynogen" is a combination of pure Milk Protein, 75 per cent., and specially prepared Dextrin-Maltose, 20 per cent., with 2 per cent. each of the Glycerophosphates of Soda and Lime, and 1 per cent. of Glycerophosphate of Magnesia.

Uses of "Bynogen."

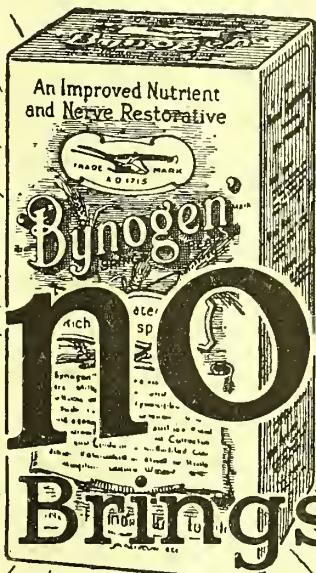
"Bynogen" is indicated in all Enfeebled Conditions, in Convalescence after Severe Illness, Mental and Nervous Exhaustion due to worry or overwork, Insomnia, Physical Fatigue, Wasting Diseases, Anæmia, Digestive Troubles, etc.

"Bynogen" is very helpful to Nursing Mothers for overcoming the strain caused by breast feeding.

Minimum Retail Prices:
1/9 and 3/- per bottle.

Gross Wholesale Prices:
17/- and 29/- per doz. bottles
respectively.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.



A Concentrated
Nutrient
and Restorative

Advantages of "Bynogen."

"Bynogen" possesses a most attractive flavour and thereby overcomes the objection hitherto experienced in other somewhat similar products.

"Bynogen" strengthens digestion, improves nutrition, and does not cause constipation.

"Bynogen" is delicious when sprinkled on puddings, toast, etc. It mixes readily with milk and other fluids, or it may be eaten plain if desired.

Profit on "Bynogen."

"Bynogen" yields a profit on return of 25% monthly a/c terms. When "Bynogen" forms part of a £5 carriage paid general order for the "Allenburys" Specialities the profit on "Bynogen" is increased to 27½%.

SAMPLES AND DESCRIPTIVE
LEAFLETS FREE ON REQUEST

Lombard St., London.



R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND,

THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF ANNATTO.
THE FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF RENNET IN ENGLAND.

ANNATTO

TRADE MARK.

Established 132 Years ago.
British Partners since
Commencement.

Offices and Manufactory: 31, 33, 35 BEVENDEN STREET, HOXTON, LONDON, N.

HONEY in BULK

IN GREAT DEMAND.

Inquiries dealt with in rotation.

APPLY TO THE DIRECT SHIPPERS—

LINTON, HUBBARD & ANDREW, 72-75 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.

Telephone: 1892 Avenue. A B C, and Lieber's Codes. Cables and Telegrams: "LINTEOLO LONDON."

One of the many recent testimonials relating to

Sanaphos.

(T.M. Regd.)

The ideal reconstructive nerve food.

"A few months ago I saw an advertisement of 'SANAPHOS.' I was feeling very poorly and run down at the time. I could not eat or sleep and the least little noise would send my nerve all of a wreck. I sent to you for a sample of 'SANAPHOS.' I was so pleased with it I bought some and have been doing so ever since.

I feel a different woman since taking it. I look forward to my meals now and enjoy them, and I can go about my work without that tired feeling. I am 46 years of age, and I am advising my friends to try it as I have had so much benefit from it. I should like so much for every woman to try it, there are so many suffering as I used to, especially about my age, that I felt I had to write this to tell you."

Mrs. A. LEMIN, 18 Premier Street, Liverpool.

The fixed prices at which Sanaphos is sold show a net profit to the retail chemist of over 30 per cent. on selling price (over 40 per cent. on cost). The wholesale prices are:—1/- size, 8/6 per dozen; 1/6 size, 12/9 per dozen; 2/6 size, 21/- per dozen; 5/- size, 42/- per dozen. Sanaphos is a reconstructive NERVE Food; Nutritive, Restorative and Activating. It is indicated in Mental and Physical Fatigue; Nervous Breakdown; Insomnia; and Neurosthenia. Sanaphos is an organically phosphated milk product, much superior to the former German-owned article, and is prepared in England under strict scientific control. Chemists are invited to write for samples, showcards, and all particulars; and to send names of physicians, to whom we shall be pleased to send samples of Sanaphos and copies of numerous professional endorsements. Address: THE BRITISH MILK PRODUCTS CO., LTD., 69 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. — — — Exceptional Terms for Supplies to Hospitals.



The phenomenal demand and present High Market Prices prove

The GREAT FOOD VALUE of HONEY

The public are realising the merits of Honey more and more, and it is of national importance that you and we should endeavour to meet the demands.

CALIFORNIAN HONEY
JAMAICA HONEY
WEST INDIAN HONEY

To arrive shortly,

AND ESPECIALLY OUR

“MEADOW” HONEY

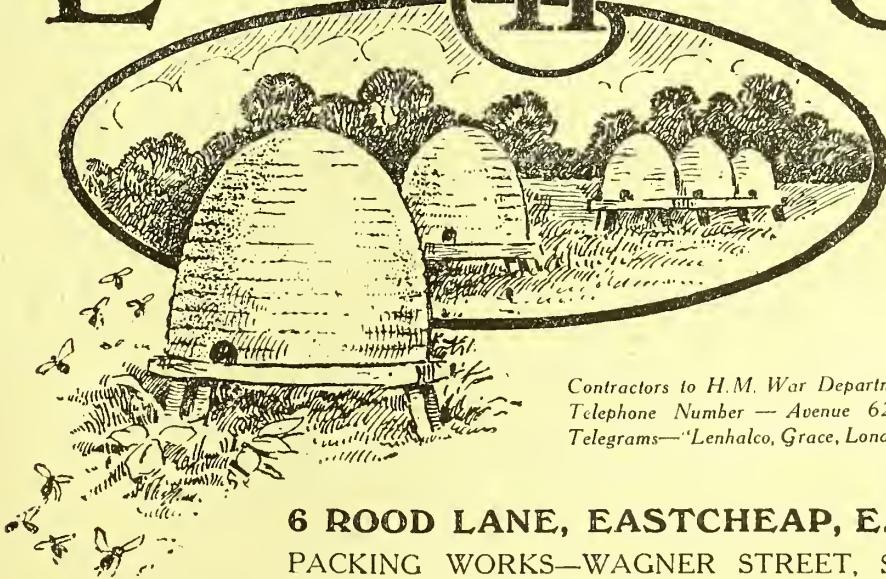
are both DELICIOUS and HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

They are guaranteed pure as imported, and the many Chemists who stock them find them quick selling and profitable lines.

Packed in Glass Jars, Earthenware Crocks and Tins.

DROP US A LINE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES.

Leonard Hall & Co



Contractors to H.M. War Department.
Telephone Number — Avenue 6296
Telegrams — “Lenhalco, Grace, London.”

6 ROOD LANE, EASTCHEAP, E.C.
PACKING WORKS—WAGNER STREET, S.E.

**ARGENTUM
NUCLEINATE**

1 oz. and 1 lb.
bottles.

**ASPIRIN
ACID
ACETYLSALICYLIC**
SUPER P.B. QUALITY.
Free from Acetic or Salicylic Acids.
Melting Point 135°.
British Make.
Bulk and Tablets.

**CALCIUM
LACTATE B.P.**
ACID MOLYBDIC
AMMON.
MOLYBDATE.

**DIAMIDOPHENOL
(AMIDOL)
BISMUTH
SALTS
BROMIDES**

Cable Address : "SELCOG LONDON."
Telephone : 2215 LONDON WALL.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

JOHN LORIMER
BALFOUR HOUSE,
119 FINSBURY PAVEMENT
LONDON, E.C.

**Argentum
Proteinate**

(PROTARGOL)

Contains 8 % Silver. A
reliable & satisfactory
British product.

**STYPTIC
PENCILS**

Stop flow of blood at once.
SURGICAL FORCEPS,
MANICURE FLEXIBLE
FILES,
RUBBER GOODS,
etc. etc.

*Drugs & Chemicals
for all Markets.*

Inquiries invited from Wholesale & Manufacturing
Trades.

**RESORCIN
SACCHARIN
SALOL**

Sanatogen

Prices per doz.
2/9 size, 16/6
5/-, 30/-

Carriage paid, net cash on receipt.
Your own name on $\frac{1}{2}$ gross
parcels or with the attractive
'ALL BRITISH' label in
any quantity.

SANATOGEN

With 100 per cent. profit.

"SANATOGEN" is no longer a registered
trade mark, but has been wisely dedicated
to the public, and can be used by anyone.
No human being or company can acquire
a monopoly in it.

I manufacture according to Wulff's expired
patent a very fine All-British product fully
equal to the original in all respects and
more palatable, ready packed to sell at
100 per cent. profit.

**ADEPS
LANÆ B.P.**
(LANOLINE)

Anhydrous and
Hydrous.

STOVAINE

THE LEAST TOXIC OF LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS
USED IN THE SAME WAY AND AS EFFICACIOUS AS COCAINE

Does not create a habit and does not give rise to headaches, nausea, vertigo or syncope. :: :: *Literature on demand.*

NO HOME OFFICE LICENSE REQUIRED

Cheaper than Novocain and Benzocain and obtainable promptly in practically unlimited quantities from the manufacturers:

LES ETABLISSEMENTS POULENC FRERES
— 92, RUE VIEILLE DU TEMPLE, PARIS. —



There is no better
Flask made than the

“ALL BRITISH” VACUUM FLASK,

of which not only the protective outer casing but the essential glass vacuum bottle are

MADE IN ENGLAND.

SOLE MAKERS—

AERATORS LIMITED

“Prana” Sparklet Works,

UPPER EDMONTON, LONDON, N.



**FREEMANS
REAL TURTLE
Soup Cubes**
“Ready to Serve.”

Made from the real rich meat of selected West Indian Turtles—so that real Turtle Soup, once the privilege only of the rich, is now a delicacy easily accessible to every household. No other soup is so nourishing and delicious.

Made in a minute with boiling water.
To retail in 1/- Cartons containing 4 Cubes.

**THE WATFORD
MFG. CO., LTD.**
Makers of
Freemans Table
Dainties, Boisseliers
(Boy-sel-e-a) Chocolates,
and Vi-Cocoa,
Victoria Works, Watford

**Freemans
READY SOUPS
Watford**

"THERVAC" VACUUM FLASKS

These Flasks are of the highest quality and finish. There is nothing better made. Compare with any other make.

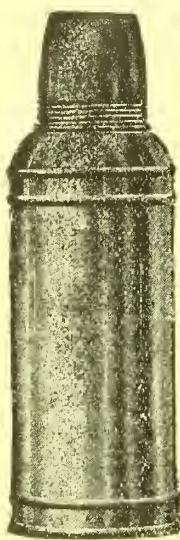
They are made to unscrew at the shoulder, so that new fillers can be quickly and easily fitted.

The glass containers are supported and protected by flexible steel ribs, and with ordinary care are unbreakable.

NET TRADE PRICES.

		Pints.	Quarts.
No. 11.	Black Case, Aluminium Fittings	3/9	6/-
No. 14.	Green Case, Nickel Fittings	4/9	7/6
No. 15.	All-Nickel, Corrugated	5/9	8/9

Refills—Pints, 2/9; quarts, 5/-. Will fit any well-known Flask.



Wholesale only from

BISSELL DEPT., 98 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTE TO CHEMISTS WITHOUT LICENCES

It has been established by law that Registered Chemists may sell "Wincarnis with Quinine" without a licence.

WINCARNIS
Sells readily ALL the time.

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, NORWICH.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN
PURE ORANGE WINE

VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.

(Wholesale only.)

London Agent: JAMES STIRTON, 43 GREAT TOWER STREET, E.C.

ALL CHEMISTS
SHOULD STOCK

ABDINE

THE GOLD MEDAL FRUIT DRINK.

Quick Seller. Big Profits. Quarter of a Century's Reputation.
"ABDINE" is the most popular Health Drink. Superior to all Mineral Waters. Sold in Packets, 2 for 2½d.; Boxes of 13 Packets 1/3.
Order through your Wholesale Drug House.
D. M'GLASHAN, M.P.S., Abdine Works, Westfield Road, EDINBURGH.
Wholesale Prices on Application.

FINEST QUALITY

MILK POWDER. CASEIN.

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

PRIDEAUX'S LTD., DEPT. C, MOTCOMBE, DORSET

LONDON OFFICE :

10 HOP EXCHANGE, Southwark Street, S.E.



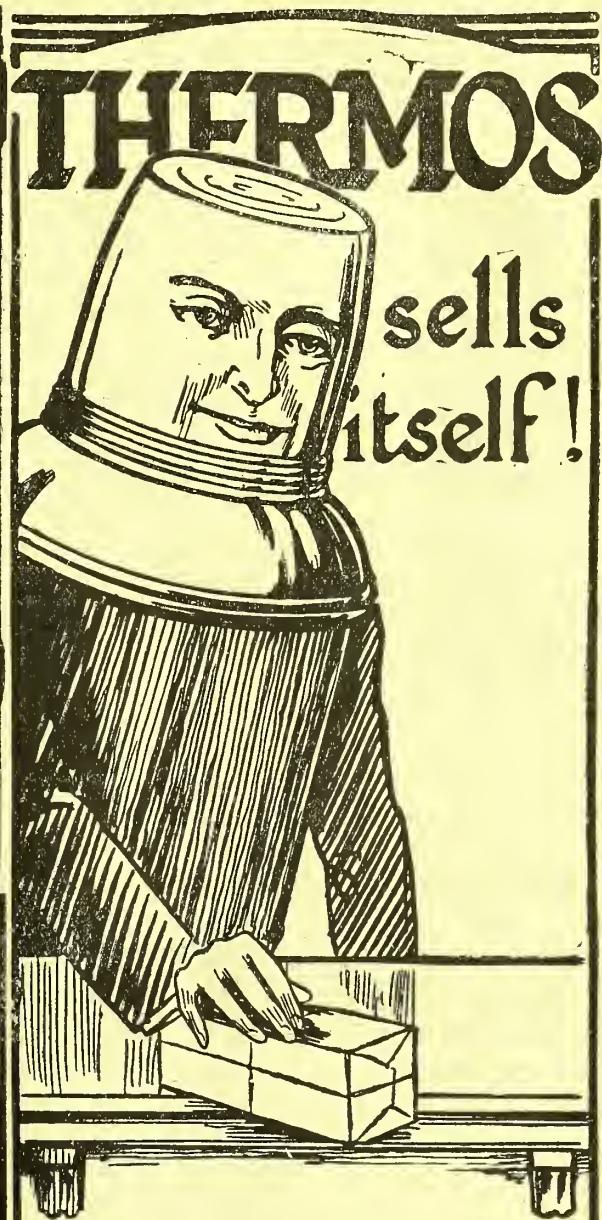
The Finest Quality
Aerated Waters are
made only with
the Finest Quality
ESSENCES

Boake Roberts'

Soluble Essences are
of the finest quality
and being extremely
concentrated are
most economical

Lemon	Ginger Ale
Orange	Stone Ginger (Cloudy)
Ginger	Clear Ginger Beer
Raspberry	Kola Champagne
Strawberry	Lime Juice and Soda
Pineapple	Lemon Squash Vanilla

A. Boake Roberts & Co. L^{td}.
Stratford, London



THE name THERMOS has slipped into the language because it is the name of a useful and valuable thing. A thousand times a day the name is spoken in conversation; it makes dozens of appearances each day in print, not alone in our extensive advertising but in the news and literature of every kind.

You do not have to force sales of the genuine THERMOS, it sells itself and makes money for you. Link up with this valuable selling force by discarding imitations and selling the genuine article.

Catalogues, etc., on request.

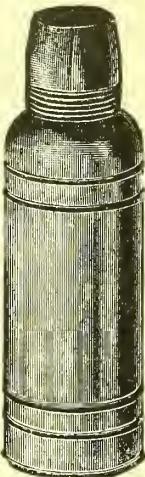
THERMOS, LTD.

Byron House
2 & 4 Finsbury St.
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FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.



No. 22
Pint size.
Corrugated
Nickel Plated.
Per dozen 93/6



No. 62
Quart size.
Corrugated
Nickel Plated.
Per dozen 138/-



No. 23/6/7
Pint size.
Imitation Leather
Enamelled on
Metal in Colour,
Wine, or Khaki.
Retail 4/11 each.
Per dozen 48/6

No. 44
Pint size.
Best plain
Nickel Plated.
Per dozen 113/9

No. 88
Quart size.
Best plain
Nickel Plated.
Per dozen 155/6

No. 63/6
Quart size.
Imitation Leather
Enamelled on
Metal in Colour,
Wine, or Khaki.
Per dozen 113/9

ICY-HOT

BOTTLES VACUUM FLASKS

(See every Bottle is marked "ICY-HOT" and beware of imitations now being offered).

WE GUARANTEE THAT THESE BOTTLES ARE
MADE IN AMERICA BY AMERICAN WORKMEN

Not Affiliated with any German Company

ALL BOTTLES EQUALLY GUARANTEED TO
KEEP HOT THINGS HOT 30 HOURS.
KEEP COLD THINGS COLD 3 DAYS.

	Refills	Spare Corks
Pints ...	38/- per dozen	Pints ... 1/6 per dozen
Quarts ...	75/- per dozen	Quarts ... 2/0 per dozen

Sole Agents — HENRY C. QUELCH & CO.
4 & 5 Ludgate Square, LONDON, E.C.

May be obtained through all the London
or Provincial Wholesale Houses.

HOOKER'S MALTED MILK

"A complete food." — *Lancet*.

SELLS ENTIRELY ON MERIT.

There is no Higher Quality or Better Value

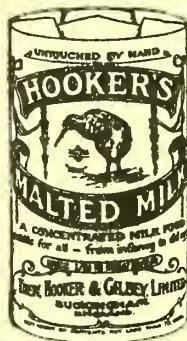
BRITISH MADE & BRITISH OWNED

DEMAND RAPIDLY INCREASING.

LARGE PROFITS TO SELLERS.

PRICES AND TERMS FROM

THEW, HOOKER & GILBEY, LTD., BUCKINGHAM.



Economise Sugar

Huge quantities of sugar would be saved annually if
PALATINOID

were prescribed instead of B.P. and Codex Syrups.

THEY ALSO POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES—

1. **CONSTANT COMPOSITION.** Syrups decompose, with the formation and deposit of inert Ferric Salts and sometimes dangerous doses of Strychnine.
2. **EXACT DOSAGE.** Syrups are taken in doses proportionate to the varying size of the domestic measure employed.
3. **QUITE TASTELESS.** Syrups discolour the teeth and do not hide the unpalatability of the medicament.
4. **EASILY PORTABLE.** Syrups bulky, difficult to carry, administration generally irregular.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

"PALATINOID" AND "BI-PALATINOID."			Per Gross
54. Syrup Ferri Phosph. Co. (Parrish's Chemical Food) 3j			3/6
269. " Quin. Strych. Phosph. (Easton's Syrup) 3ss			3/6
269a. " " " " " 3j			4/9
565. " " " " " c Creosote (3s c m1)			5/6
510. " Hypophosph. Co. 3j			3/6
560. " " " " " c Creosote (3s c m $\frac{1}{2}$)			5/0
561. " " " " " c Guaiacol (3ss c m $\frac{1}{2}$)			5/6
1000. " Glycerophosph. Co. equiv. to 3j (Strych. $\frac{1}{200}$)			6/0
S2147. " " " " " Bardet's Formula (Strych. $\frac{1}{100}$)			6/0
345. " Triplicis (equiv. to 3j)			3/6
1001. " Calcii Glyceroph. et Lactophosph. aa, gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ &c. &c.			3/0
COCOID.			Per 100
Parrish's Chemical Food			1/0
PULVERETTE.			Per 1000
Lecithin, gr. 1			6/-
			per 100 2/0

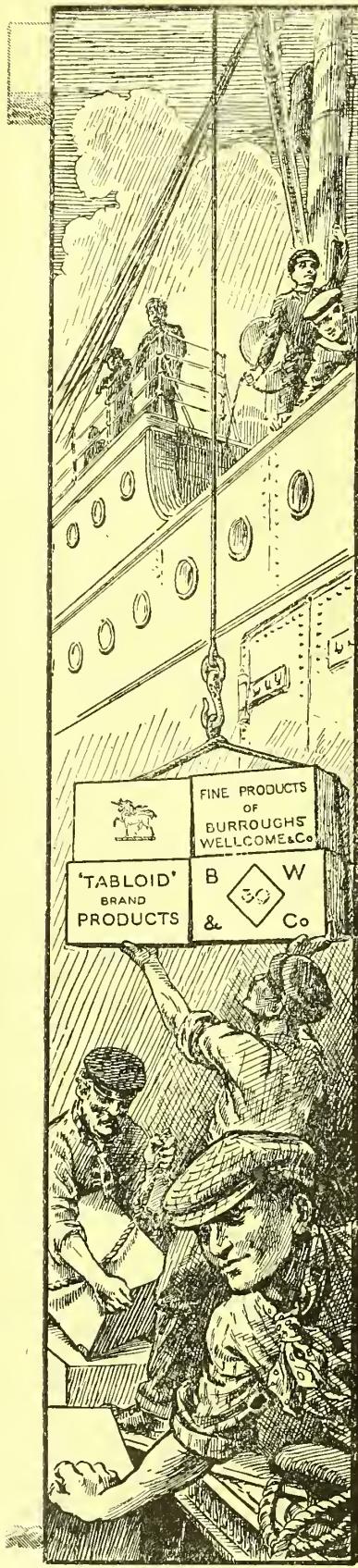
Special Formulae prepared to order, quotations on application.

Write for details of Special Agency terms which yield exceptionally good profits, and be ready for the demand produced by extensive advertising.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD.

179 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENTIRELY BRITISH HOUSE SINCE FOUNDATION.



Supreme Brands

The purity, reliability and perfection of finish of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s products are universally recognised to be exceptional.

TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND Hexamine

Presenting HEXAMINE which is 100 per cent. purity as compared with the B.P. 98 per cent.

Strengths: gr. 3, gr. 5 and 0.5 gm., in bottles of 25 and 100

TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND 'Empirin'

TRADE MARK

Presenting 'EMPIRIN' which is chemically, physically and therapeutically identical with German ASPIRIN.

Strengths: gr. 5 and 0.5 gm., in bottles of 25 and 100

TRADE MARK 'Kepler' Malt Products

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT, the basis, is a pure extract of finest British winter-malted barley. 'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT is noted for its palatability.

In wide-mouthed bottles of two sizes

TRADE MARK "Hazeline" Snow

TRADE MARK

The pioneer and incomparable non-greasy emollient for skin and complexion.

In glass pots

TRADE MARK 'Hazeline' Cream

TRADE MARK

Superior to cold creams in elegance and efficiency as a skin cream. Never goes rancid.

In collapsible tubes of two sizes and in glass pots

TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND Medical and First-Aid Outfits

TRADE MARK

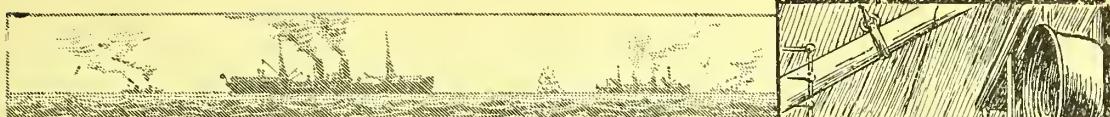
To meet the needs of travellers, residents, etc., in all lands Pocket-cases for military emergencies a speciality.

Prices on application

See also B. W. & Co.'s List



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY



B.P. or Better

'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals and Galenicals conform to the 'Wellcome' Standards, the exceptional stringency of which is expressed in the phrase "B. P. or Better." Typical products—

TRADE MARK 'Wellcome' BRAND Sodium Salicylate, B.P.

(Physiologically Pure)

Ideal for dispensing, etc. Readily soluble in water, yielding a bright colourless solution. Perfectly free from traces of cresotic acids.

TRADE MARK 'Wellcome' BRAND Chloroform

Attains the highest degree of reliability yet achieved in chloroform for anaesthesia. It also fulfils all B.P. requirements.

Supplied in bottles and hermetically-sealed tubes.

TRADE MARK 'Hypoloid' BRAND Products (Formerly 'Vaporole' Brand)

Sterile Hypodermic Doses

Accurate solutions and suspensions of pure medicaments in hermetically-sealed containers of 1 c.c. (with a few exceptions). Examples:—

'HYPOLOID' Brand

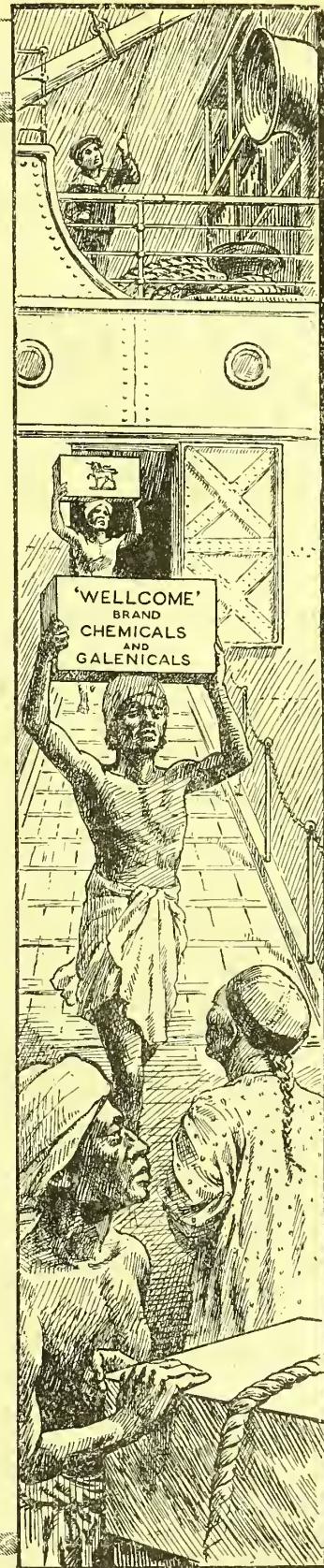
- „ Adrenalin and Cocaine Hydrochloride
- „ Calomel
- „ Emetine Hydrochloride
- „ 'ERNUTIN' TRADE MARK
- „ 'INFUNDIN' TRADE MARK

Prices on application

See also B. W. & Co.'s List



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY



'SECTO'

(Reg. No. 291417)

KILLS

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, etc.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT WHEN 'SECTO' IS USED.

3d. Tins, 2/3 per doz.

6d. Tins, 4/- per doz.

1/- Tins, 8/- per doz.

(Subject to our usual profit-sharing discount.)
SHOWCARDS, WINDOW BILLS, etc., Supplied.

CUPAL Ltd., BLACKBURN.

'PANOPEPTON'

'PANOPEPTON'

is the entire edible substance of prime lean beef and best wheat flour, thoroughly cooked, properly digested, sterilised, and concentrated in vacuo, and preserved in a sound sherry.

'PANOPEPTON'

is the food par excellence for invalids; in all acute diseases, fevers, etc.; in convalescence, for the large class of persons who, from feebleness or deranged digestion, or antipathy to ordinary foods, require a fluid, agreeable, and quickly assimilable food.

'PANOPEPTON'

proves an effective resource against sleeplessness when this is due to excessive fatigue, stress of mental work, or malnutrition.

'PANOPEPTON'

is at once a grateful stimulant and food.

Supplied in 6-oz. and 12-oz. bottles at 32/- and 54/- per doz. subject.

Originated and Manufactured by

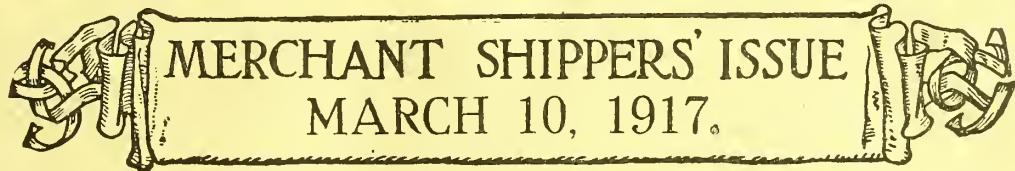
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NEW YORK.

And 64-65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Agents for Europe, Asia, Africa, and
Australasia :

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON, SYDNEY, CAPE TOWN.

The Chemist & Druggist



MERCHANT SHIPPERS' ISSUE

MARCH 10, 1917.

Published at the Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Branch Offices: Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, Australia.

Subscription: 12s. 6d. per annum, post free to any part of the World.

Price of this Issue, 6d., post free.

Contents.

Vol. LXXXIX., No. 10 (Series No. 1937).

	PAGE
Australasian News	73
British Industries Fair ...	96
Cellulose and Chemical Industry	88
Coming Events	65
Corner for Students	78
Correspondence:	
Letters to the Editor	87
Subscribers' Symposium	99
Legal Queries	99
Miscellaneous Inquiries	100
Deaths	66
Drug-supplies in War-time, By F. A. Hocking	75
Editorial Articles:	
Quicksilver	80
The Widow's Clause	81
Summer Time	81
Commentary	82
English News	69
European War	65
French News	72
How they Got the Goods	68
Information Department	78
Institute of Chemistry	89
Insurance Act Dispensing	86
Irish News	71
Legal Reports	74
Now Companies and Company News	74
Observations and Reflections	79
Personalities	83
Pharmaceutical Society (G.B.):	
Council Meeting	84
Retrospect	100
Scottish News	72
Society of Chemical Industry	66
Trade Notes	77
Trade Report	93
Merchant Shippers	67
Westminster Wisdom	83
Winter Session	90

Coming Events.

Sunday, March 11.

Pharmacists' Volunteer Corps, Duke of York's, Chelsea, at 10 A.M. Parade, followed by practical first-aid stretcher exercises and tests. On Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.45 P.M., there will be first-aid classes at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Tuesday, March 13.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council meeting.

Chesterfield Pharmacists' Association, Sun Inn, at 8 P.M.

South-West London Pharmacists' Association, Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender Hill, S.W., at 8.30 P.M. Addressed by Mr. Edmund White (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. J. Keall, on "The Council of the Society."

Wednesday, March 14.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 4.30 P.M. Dr. J. A. Voeleker on "The Supply of Fertilisers during the War."

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Manchester Chemists' Assistants' Association, Clarion Café, Market Street, at 8.30 P.M. Joint meeting and lantern lecture by Mr. W. Kirkby, M.Sc., on "A Century of Manchester Pharmacy."

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Pharmacists' Association, Church Institute, Hood Street, at 6.30 P.M. Trade matters will be discussed.

Thursday, March 15.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W., at 8 P.M. Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S., on "The Principles of Diffusion: their Analogies and Applications."

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 165 Hill Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow, at 8.30 P.M. Open meeting.

Friday, March 16.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 5.30 P.M. Sir John Stirling Maxwell on "Scientific Forestry for the United Kingdom."

LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATIONS.—A smoking concert in aid of the Benevolent Fund will be held at the Bear's Paw Restaurant, Liverpool, on March 21.

European War News.

Import and Export Notices.

INDIA.—The exportation of lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seedlac, sticklac, but not lac dye, has been prohibited to all destinations. The exportation of these articles was previously prohibited to all destinations except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.

SWEDEN.—Ferrocyanides of potassium and sodium; ferricyanides of potassium and sodium; acetone; and acetone oil have been added to the list of articles which are prohibited for exportation from Sweden to all countries, and also in transit through Sweden.

UNITED KINGDOM.—The supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" (March 1) contains complete lists of articles which are prohibited to be exported from Denmark, France (including Algeria), Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands. The supplement also contains a list of articles which are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom. The Board of Trade announces that on and after April 1 no goods of neutral manufacture of which more than 5 per cent. of the cost to the manufacturer is due to materials and labour of enemy origin will be admitted into the United Kingdom except under licence.

Personalalia.

"I HAVE a kind of hope that I will find my way to the Old Country before the war is over. I trust so." Thus ended a letter from Mr. R. C. Cowley, of Brisbane, which we recently received.

The letter came from Brisbane, headquarters 1st Military District, Commonwealth Military Forces. Mr. Cowley signed as "Captain, Senior Pharmacist." Now we take this portrait as a foretaste of the captain's visit, which will mean all the happier a reception by pharmacists at home if it happens to be after the war, for many of us think



CAPTAIN R. C. COWLEY.

that the end is approaching. Our Liverpool correspondent, in sending the portrait says: "Many readers in this country and in Australia will be pleased to see it. In civil life the captain made many friends in this country."

He was for some years the principal of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy, Colquitt Street, and there trained numerous students, since successful members of the profession, as also has his successor, Mr. H. Humphreys Jones.

MR. C. M. MOTE, of St. George's Road, Harrogate, representative of the House of Maw, has joined the Royal Navy.

MR. J. O. ARMOUR, of Chicago, who is largely interested in Armour & Co., Ltd., London, took 100,000/- of the recent British Victory War Loan.

MR. WALTER E. FISCHER, chemical engineer, Monument Station Buildings, London, E.C., has joined the Army. Communications must in future be addressed to 13 Trinity Rise, Tulse Hill, S.W.

Miscellaneous.

TO BE WOUND UP.—Mentor Camera Co., Ltd., 244 High Holborn, London, W.C., dealers in cameras. *Controller*: W. Hancock, 90-91 Queen Street, London, E.C.—Sperling & Williams, 24 and 25 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., export merchants. *Controller*: D. H. Allan, 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C.

ENEMY BLACK-LIST.—A new list of additions to the statutory list of firms of enemy nationality or enemy association with whom persons in the United Kingdom are forbidden to trade has been issued. The list comprises eighty-three names, and includes Argentina and Uruguay, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, and Sweden. The Spanish list consists of twenty-two names, among them being the Drogueria Modela, Calle Torrijos 112, Malaga.

Society of Chemical Industry.

A MEETING of the London Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on March 5, Mr. Arthur R. Ling in the chair. Mr. Thomas D. Morson (Hon. Secretary) having read the minutes of the previous meeting, these were confirmed. Mr. W. F. Reid asked if the discussion at the previous meeting had been recorded, and the Chairman replied that the Committee of the Section is unanimous in the opinion that there should be no official reporter at meetings unless the papers are of a special character. Mr. Reid contended that this is a distinct breach of the Society's rules, which require the Secretary to send to each speaker a proof of his remarks at the meeting. He suggested that the meeting be asked to express its opinion on the matter. It is not that the Society cannot afford to pay the reporter, as it has 20,000/- in the bank. It is a retrograde policy to stop reporting the proceedings. The Chairman said that the Editor of the "Journal" finds he gets better reports by letting speakers send in a note of their remarks. Mr. Oakden said he was disappointed at the meagre reports of the meetings in the "Journal." Mr. Morson said the motion was out of order, but the meeting might be sure that the Committee had good reasons for arriving at their decision. Dr. M. O. Forster said the requirement as laid down in the rules could be satisfied by the Secretary sending a three-line abstract to each speaker for expansion or reduction. The matter then dropped.

MR. MORSON'S PRESENTATION.—The Chairman reported that wedding gifts had been presented to Mr. T. D. Morson and his wife at an informal meeting (see *C. & D.*, February 24, p. 51), and that a letter of thanks had been received from Mrs. Morson.

COMMITTEE ELECTION.—The Chairman also mentioned that the following members of the Committee retire at the close of the session, but are eligible for re-election at the annual meeting on May 7: Mr. J. L. Baker, Professor W. A. Bone, Professor A. W. Crossley, Major J. T. Hewitt, and Dr. R. Seligman.

COMPOSITION OF POWER GASES.—Mr. W. A. Tookey then read a paper on the composition of power gas which was well discussed, after which the Chairman stated that the next informal meeting would be held at the Birkbeck Café on March 19.

Deaths.

ATTFIELD.—At Ashlands, Watford, Herts, on March 1, Martha, widow of Professor John Attfield, F.R.S., aged seventy-five.

HESSE.—Dr. Julius Oswald Hesse, the distinguished chemist and quinologist, who was associated with the business of Zimmer & Co. at Feuerbach, near Stuttgart, died on February 10, aged eighty-two. Dr. Hesse was one of the world's great chemists, and his name was connected with many alkaloids. In 1864 he discovered physostigmine in co-operation with Jobst, Hesse obtaining it later in a better condition. It was not until 1865 that Vee and Leven isolated the same alkaloid as eserine. It was also along with Jobst that he isolated cotoine and paracotoine, but it was chiefly for his work on quinine and other cinchona alkaloids that he was best known. He was a friend of Dr. B. H. Paul, and while the latter was Editor of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" many of Hesse's most important papers were communicated to it. He had been an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain since 1879.

JAMES.—Recently, in London, Mr. Elijah James, chemist and druggist for many years in business at Stratford-on-Avon, aged eighty-seven.

JENKINS.—At Cambridge Road, Bournemouth, on February 25, Mr. Alcwyn Lloyd Jenkins, chemist and druggist, of Exeter Road, Bournemouth, aged twenty-five.

KAIGHIN.—At the Hampstead General Hospital, Rosslyn Hill, N.W., on February 26, Mr. Wm. Henry Kaighin, pharmacist, aged thirty-eight. For four years he was manager at the pharmacy of Mr. A. J. Hall, 51 Fairfax Road, N.W., where by the faithful discharge of his duties and courteous manner Mr. Kaighin made a wide circle of friends, by whom his death is sincerely regretted.

Died on Service.

BERRY.—Driver Arthur Berry, R.F.A., who enlisted while with Needhams, Ltd., Huddersfield, has been killed in action.

BIRDSEYE.—Second-Lieut. Douglas Birdseye, Staffordshire Regiment, who has died of wounds received in action, enlisted when the war broke out whilst on the staff of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. He was in his twentieth year, obtained his commission eighteen months ago, and had been at the Front for only six weeks.

BURNS.—Died of wounds received in action on January 17, Private John Burns, of Lovat's Scouts and the Cameron Highlanders, who was formerly with T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Glasgow, aged twenty-six.

EDWARDS.—Private Arthur Edwards, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who served his apprenticeship to pharmacy with Mr. Thomas Jones, of Oswestry, Salop, has fallen in action at the age of twenty-one. He enlisted last May.

GURR.—Private Albert J. Gurr, who before the war was a member of the Australian staff of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., has been killed in action. He was apprenticed in Dunedin with Mr. F. Wilkinson, and, after qualifying, did relieving work in many centres throughout New Zealand. He joined Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and on the outbreak of war enlisted in the 19th Battalion as a private, went through the Gallipoli campaign, was wounded, was sent back to Egypt, recovered, and returned to Gallipoli, and was there when the dramatic withdrawal was effected. He was then sent to France, and took part in several actions in the Big Push. Just before being killed in action he had been informed that he was to receive a commission as second-lieutenant.

NICOL.—Killed in action on July 1, 1916, Private James Nicol, who formerly was with Gibson & Co., chemists and druggists, South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, for seventeen years.

THE GERMAN ARMY is now running its motor vehicles on mixtures of about four volumes of alcohol with one volume of a solution of naphthaline in benzol.—*Mr. Harold Moore.*

War Difficulties of Export Merchant Shippers.

By One of Them.

THE conclusion of 1916, with the world conflict still raging, found merchant shippers exercising increased energies to fulfil their part in the commercial war. Difficulties which before the war would have seemed insurmountable have been met boldly, and it is with every just cause for satisfaction that merchant shippers can look back upon their efforts.

Our export trade, perhaps the most harassed of all trade branches, has been wonderfully well maintained. Despite the fact that conditions are daily becoming more acute, merchant shippers meet the ever-increasing difficulties with fortitude and tackle them in the best manner possible, one and all breathing a spirit of sustained energy, effort, and steadfast faith in the future.

To consider for a moment methods in pre-war days, it can be mentioned that London export merchants receiving orders for chemicals and drugs from buyers abroad relied very largely indeed upon Germany and other foreign countries for their supplies. Business with these countries was easy: merchants had simply to put particulars of their requirements before Continental manufacturers or merchants, and they were received and dealt with with promptitude and care. Supplies were available in the quantities required, prices were cheaper than those prevailing elsewhere, and the goods gave satisfaction. Germany and Austria had a tremendous pull over British manufacturers, but this was an easy matter, for they had in their favour the cheaper labour, materials, etc., and in addition to this an overwhelming advantage in the matter of raw materials. In very many lines British manufacturers were outclassed in this direction, and in some well-known instances there were certain chemicals and drugs which could not be produced in this country at all, at least on any commercial scale.

British manufacturers certainly always retained a hold on export trade in certain lines for which there was a regular demand, but the influence of the severe Continental competition rendered quite futile any attempt on their part to compete for ordinary business abroad. The obvious result was inattention to the trade and neglect of production in any large quantity.

Unfortunately, buyers abroad, being only concerned in the cost of their goods so long as the quality came up to standard, did not care from what source their merchant friends obtained supplies.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities with Germany and Austria, and the consequent closing of those markets to our merchants, everyone awakened to the realisation of how much we had depended upon those countries, and nobody appreciated this more than the merchant shippers themselves. The proposition they found before them, it can easily be understood, was one of extreme difficulty. They appealed, however, to British manufacturers and agents to meet the situation, who with patriotic zeal overcame obstacles hitherto undreamed of, and thus to a very fair degree were able to fulfil merchant shippers' requirements. It was, however, impossible for manufacturers to obtain raw materials in sufficient quantities to cope entirely with export business, and, as already indicated, in the case of certain chemicals and drugs they were not in the position to supply at all. War demands on manufacturers and other distributors were

heavy, whilst Government restraints on chemicals and drugs affected the production and supply for exporters.

With the declaration of war arose, naturally, a demand on British manufacturers for export on an infinitely larger scale than they could deal with, but as far as it has been humanly possible the call upon them was met.

It was necessary, however, for shippers to look to other sources for additional supplies. Holland, Sweden, Spain, and Italy, and further abroad America, Canada, and Japan, were contributors, with gratifying results. It is interesting to note here that the United States in her exports of chemicals, drugs, etc., shows an increase in the year ended June 1916 to the tune of five times the value as compared with shipments for the same period ended June 1914.

Thus merchant shippers were able to continue their shipments, and the initial difficulty was overcome. Realising the necessity of keeping up our export trade, so important in connection with the payment for imports and the exchange question, merchants have done all in their power to this end, and the same may be said of our manufacturers.

As regards the supplies which were forthcoming from sources outside this country, these have greatly assisted merchants in retaining as far as possible their hold upon overseas markets. And there is no one more anxious that this should be so than our merchant shippers, who even prior to the war had kept uppermost in their minds the desirability of replacing foreign goods by British whenever possible. The war brought this opportunity, of which the best use has been made.

But merchant shippers have had other troubles to face over and above the question of executing orders for their buyers abroad. Several aspects affecting shipments might here be mentioned. There has been our enemies' activity on the seas, and our first debt is due to our incomparable Navy for guarding vast trade routes, while praise is also due to our mercantile marine who have so unflinchingly faced untold risks, and thus allowed shipping to continue. Despite the ever constant watch, there have of course been losses, but these, it can be said with pride, have not seriously affected our export trade. Whatever has been lost in this way is completely outweighed by the fact that the seas being, as it were, free to merchant shippers so far as trade necessities are concerned, business facilities between this country and certain other parts of the world have continued.

There are also secondary causes influencing shipments which merchants have had to fight against, such as shortage of staff, consequent upon the ever-increasing call upon men for military and national service. Then there have been dock delays due to the same cause. A further feature is the question of merchant tonnage. Before the war this was only just adequate, but during the last two years there has been a continued demand upon our tonnage, as in transport for the Navy, transport for the Army, and very considerable demands on British tonnage have also been made by our Allies. After providing for these war exigencies, the balance is only about half the whole of our tonnage, and unfortunately our ship-building capacity is limited by the greatly increased needs of the Navy. On top of this a certain proportion of our shipping has been sunk by submarines and mines in the course of the last two and a half years of warfare. The very special submarine efforts which have recently been made by Germany have added to our losses, so that merchant shippers to-day find freight-space difficult to obtain; and although they realise with patient forbearance that the Government have the first call upon whatever they need for the successful prosecution of the war, yet these deterring influences make the continuance of our export trade a hard task.

Another, and from the merchant's point of view a very

serious factor is the Government control of exports, and chemicals and drugs figure largely in the list of prohibited articles. Little need be said with regard to this, but let it be mentioned again that despite all these obstacles export business has increased, especially to Russia, with which country some houses are doing a very extensive trade; which there is every good reason to suppose will be retained after the war, manufacturers having learnt the peculiarities of the Russian market.

As to whether our export trade will continue at the same level of satisfactory increase in 1917 is problematic, because greater demands are being made upon the people for National Service, and this must have an effect upon the trade situation of the country. "Carry on" is the dominating factor to all, and with the end of the war

British manufacturers should be able to organise production and selling costs more closely. If only they can supply in the necessary quantities and meet the detailed requirements of buyers abroad, merchant shippers will gladly do their share in supporting the chemical and drug trades of this country. The past two and a half years have called forth from the merchants the strength for fighting against huge odds, and manufacturers and agents will find them with a power greater than anything expected of them before, ready to go right ahead when hostilities are over.

We have every confidence that our Government will not lose sight of the importance of every section of export trade, and will give their fullest possible attention to its maintenance now and in the future, in the interests of the Empire.

How they Got the Goods.

Observations by Correspondents in South Africa and Canada in regard to Supplies of Chemicals, Drugs, and Pharmaceutical Products during the War.

South Africa.

IN our Winter Issue we described how the war has affected the trade of India in regard to the supplies of drugs, chemicals and allied products, and we are now able to give an interesting and authentic account of how South Africa has fared. This is dealt with chiefly from a wholesale point of view by a *C. & D.* subscriber, who writes :

"When war was declared on August 4, 1914, the general stocks of wholesale chemists and druggists in South Africa were about normal, certainly not above normal—that is to say, there was sufficient stock of most lines to 'carry on' for six or nine months. As soon as war was declared certain of the Cape Town wholesalers made an all-round increase of 10 per cent. on British goods. The retailers immediately convened a meeting, when the representatives of the wholesale houses were asked to state their views on the matter. After some discussion, a representative of one of the wholesale houses stated that his firm were going to sell pre-war stock at pre-war prices, as their contention was that so long as the stocks actually in hand held out, there was no necessity to advance prices; at the same time no abnormal orders would be filled. This was done in order that stocks should be made to go as far as possible, and also to prevent speculation. The action of this firm prevented any general advance at the moment. In a few months shortages began to take place in many lines of everyday demand, such as castor oil, liquid paraffin, aspirin, phenazone, Epsom salt, glycerin, etc., and prices stiffened very considerably—as, for instance, Epsom salt went up to 56s. to 60s. per cwt.; aspirin, 80s. to 90s. per lb.; phenazone, 105s. per lb.; and even at those prices very small quantities only could be obtained. Stocks were very slow in coming through from England owing to scarcity of ships and shortage of labour at the London docks and other ports, but as time went on matters began to improve, and to-day stocks are coming in steadily, if slowly, so that the prices of a great many lines are tending lower, and practically all lines are obtainable at slightly increased prices.

In viewing the advance in prices during the last two years it would appear that holders of stocks in Great Britain had been taking advantage of the position, as many lines could be obtained locally at lower prices than those indicated in London market reports. Some drugs and chemicals are to-day practically unobtainable in South Africa, and when called for in a prescription, the chemist, if unable to obtain the article from the wholesalers, might in some instances obtain a small supply from a brother chemist who may happen to have a good stock. If all sources fail, then the prescriber has to be consulted and he will, almost without exception, simply replace the item with one of a similar character. The deduction to be drawn from this is that we can very well get along without a great many German chemicals, which are nothing more than 'patents' which have been

foisted on the medical profession, not only in South Africa but throughout the world. The position with regard to sundries offered far greater trouble than drugs and chemicals. To-day the wholesalers in the Union have practically no stocks of chip boxes, P.O. pill-boxes, sprinkler corks, and many other lines which were chiefly manufactured in Germany and Belgium. Chippettes have replaced willow boxes, but being made of cardboard they are far from satisfactory for the use of ointments, as they quickly become saturated with the contents, when they look anything but elegant. A firm of card-box makers in Cape Town make pill-boxes, but the goods are very crude and practically of little use to the chemist. Glass bottles and glassware generally are very high in price, and from the start the prices have advanced steadily. Speaking generally, very few bottles of any kind are being sent to South Africa just now from England. Japan and the United States are, however, sending over large quantities of bottles and glassware. Those importers who were accustomed to buy their bottles from English makers are not so much inconvenienced as those who bought from the Continent. Home manufacturers who are still making bottles give preference to their old customers in South Africa.

In the course of conversation with a wholesaler, he remarked that the sooner British manufacturers and exporters of glass bottles wake up to the fact that they must pack their bottles for export in more conveniently handled packages the better for themselves, as breakages are enormous. The barrels in which bottles are generally packed are far too large to be easily handled. The American and Japanese exporters (the latter particularly) pack their bottles most compactly, in easily handled cases, with the result that, when unpacked, very few broken bottles are found. From information that I have gathered, bottles of British manufacture, other than the small sizes (1-oz. downwards), can be landed more cheaply in South Africa than either Japanese or American. A good many of the German-made toilet-requisites, such as eau de Cologne, perfumes, face-powders, etc., have been entirely swept off the market and, let us hope permanently, replaced by similar lines of British and South African manufacture. Lennon, Ltd., with their 'Red Star' Cologne, Petersen, Ltd., with the 'De Luxe' Cologne, and Gosnell's Society Cologne have replaced the well-known German brands. In fact, the local manufacturers have not been slow to take advantage of the position as regards supplying the trade with goods to fill up the place of German articles and those of British manufacture difficult to obtain. Petersen, Ltd., have put up a fine building, where they are manufacturing tablets, pills, galenicals, toilet-goods, and counter-attractions in greater quantities than ever. To-day South Africa obtains her supplies chiefly from England, America, and Japan, but just now England is handicapped owing to shortage of ships. Japan will be a formidable

competitor for the trade in glass bottles and glassware generally, in brushes such as tooth-brushes, shaving brushes, hair-brushes, etc., and several other lines in chemists' sundries. The United States supplies a large quantity of drugs and chemicals, but England will almost always obtain the preference, provided that British manufacturers will study the requirements of the South African market. With regard to post-war trading in South Africa, unless the Government place a fairly heavy import-duty on German goods, Germany is bound to regain a fair amount of her trade, as in the Union there are a great number of people of foreign extraction who will be quite prepared to deal in German goods again. Without doubt Japan has replaced Germany on this market, the United States being a good second. I would not like to close this article without paying tribute to the British Navy. It is entirely due to that glorious Navy that we out here are in a position to-day to import goods and carry on as if there was no great war raging."

Canada.

A *C. & D.* subscriber in Victoria, B.C., writes : "Writing two years after war was declared, and reviewing the troublous times through which Canada has passed, it is exceedingly difficult to crystallise into a short article an idea of the part the Dominion has played in the Armageddon. In common with our Allies, August 4, 1914, found Canada, in a commercial sense, 'unprepared' for war. She had been content 'to grow,' and, like a growing child, lacked the initiative to hustle for herself; satisfied to reach and take rather than make for herself. So the war found Canada dependent upon Germany for a large percentage of the imports of finer chemicals, and when Britain found it necessary to place embargoes on the export of various products, this market was practically closed to us. Naturally our near neighbours to the south were then turned to in dire extremity, and we found that we could procure almost any chemical if we were willing to pay the price asked. Hundreds of dollars were paid in telegrams during those early days, and fabulous prices were demanded, withdrawn without notice, and as suddenly advanced. The stocks held in the United States were evidently large, or the blockade 'leaky,' for exhaustion has been apparent in only a few lines, and this just recently. Famine prices are now ruling for benzoic acid, benzoate of soda, permanganate of potash, phenacetin, phenazone, etc. For heavy chemicals, such as bleaching-powder, sulphate of copper, nitrate of potash, alum, and Epsom salt, the bulk of this trade, which formerly went to England, was diverted to the United States; but a further handicap was experienced by British Columbia by the closing of the Panama Canal, and the consequent discontinuance of direct steamers from New York, which more than doubled the freight, as it necessitated a rail haulage of about three thousand miles. Epsom salt reached very high figures, and it was only the utilisation of large deposits of natural sulphate of magnesia, found in Northern Washington, U.S.A. (adjacent to British Columbia), which effectually broke the market.

I send you a photograph of one of the saline lakes which is almost pure sulphate of magnesia. In this lake the salts first form in the water in small blocks. When the sun is warm the water evaporates, leaving the salt, which adheres to the blocks and grows larger. The salt does not appear to form during cold weather.

For some time the Canadian market was bare of salvarsan, but eventually an excellent article was perfected in the laboratory of the Toronto University which is producing excellent results. It is marketed under the name 'Diarsenol.'

Canadian chemists are also meeting with success in producing acetylsalicylic acid and phenacetin, and a large business has been done for export in the former. The establishment of several factories for the manufacture of explosives, especially T.N.T., gives promise that when the war is over we may be producing in these same factories such articles as carbolic acid, naphthaline, etc."

English and Welsh News.

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers would send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections of the "C. & D."

Brevities.

NOTHAMPTON TOWN COUNCIL has granted one year's horticultural-poisons licence to William Albert Kidney, in the employ of Johnson & Wright, Ltd.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE was caused at W. Vernon & Co.'s surgical-dressing factory, Preston, on Friday, March 2, through fire. A considerable quantity of surgical dressings for the French army was destroyed.

BRITISH-MADE COCAINE.—The Home Secretary has granted to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. a licence to manufacture in this country cocaine, cocaine hydrochloride, and the solid and liquid extracts of coca.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The "London Gazette" notifies that T. F. Wrigley and H. W. Wrigley, manufacturing chemists, 40 Brazenose Street, Manchester, who carry on business under the style of Francklyn & Wadsworth, have dissolved partnership.

GERMAN METHODS.—At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., on March 7, Mr. J. H. Vickery read a paper on "German Methods." He dealt with the methods employed in diplomacy, education, science, and politics, and touched on such subjects as industrial syndicates in Germany. Sir George Reid, M.P., was in the chair.

TO POISON THE PREMIER.—At the Old Bailey, London, on March 6, the trial was commenced, before Mr. Justice Low, of Alfred G. Mason, chemist and druggist, his wife, mother-in-law, and sister-in-law on the charge of conspiring to poison Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. A. Henderson with strychnine and curare. The circumstances were given in the *C. & D.*, February 10, p. 36. The trial had not finished when we went to press.

A CANADIAN SOLDIER last Saturday evening entered a chemist's shop in the neighbourhood of Regent Street, London, and asked permission to use the telephone. Afterwards he entered into conversation with the assistant, who, noticing that the man's bootlace was undone, offered to tie it. While the assistant was stooping to do so the soldier produced from his pocket a "sandbag" and struck him on the head. The assistant closed with his assailant, who, however, after a violent struggle, escaped.

A COCAINE PRESCRIPTION.—At Leeds on March 6, Hugo Goldstein was against charged with obtaining cocaine by a false prescription from Boots, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, March 3, p. 37). Since the previous hearing it had been found that he also obtained the drug from Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Commercial Street. He pleaded guilty, and the Stipendiary Magistrate said if the defendant could not cure himself of the cocaine-habit, no penalty of the Court would cure him. He bound defendant over to come up for judgment within six months if called upon, and to pay costs.

POISONINGS.—The reports of poisoning cases received since our last issue include that of the suicide, by means of hydrocyanic acid, of Dr. R. B. Smyth, medical superintendent at the Gloucestershire Lunatic Asylum. A cowkeeper named Hatchiff, at Grasby, Lincolnshire, committed suicide with strychnine while of unsound mind. A woman in the Bramblewood Sanatorium, Kelling, was found by the jury to have died from an irritant poison, and in the course of the evidence it was suggested that diachylon plaster, obtained from a Norwich chemist for making a plaster for an ulcer, had been taken internally. In a case at Bristol, where a bricklayer was found to have committed suicide, death was due to an unidentified corrosive poison.

WORCESTERSHIRE MEDICINAL HERBS.—An Association of Smallholders in Badsey, Bretforton, the Littletons, and Offenham, villages close to Evesham, Worcestershire, has successfully entered upon the growing of medicinal herbs, and has decided to erect a new drying-shed,

for which Government permission has been obtained. In 1915 the Association grew belladonna, henbane, and stramonium. The area under belladonna was increased to about eleven acres, and there was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of henbane, no stramonium being grown. In 1916 the receipts were: Belladonna, 1,300*l.*; henbane, 150*l.*; and blessed thistle, 150*l.* The outlays included 300*l.* to 400*l.* for drying and packing, seed, labour, rent, etc. This year the Association proposes to confine its attention to the cultivation of belladonna. Rapid drying at a proper temperature is necessary, and this has been the Association's greatest difficulty.

WELLCOME CHEMICAL WORKS.—Mr. James Brown, head of the "tabloid" manufacturing department, at the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford, has been presented by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. with a solid silver rose-bowl to commemorate the completion of twenty-one years' service with the firm. Mr. G. E. Pearson, general manager, who made the presentation on behalf of the firm, added his personal congratulations, and made an appreciative reference to Mr. Brown's services. Mr. Pearson then presented a watch to Mr. Alfred Baxter, foreman in the pharmaceutical department, who has also been twenty-one years in the firm's employ. A similar long-service presentation of a clock to Mr. Wm. Robert Stacey, of the engineering staff, was postponed owing to the enforced absence of Mr. Stacey through illness. Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, the works manager, will make the presentation on Mr. Stacey's return.

Contracts.

Islington Borough Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., Corporation powder and drain-testers; Adcocks, Ltd., carbolic acid, formalin, and paraform powder; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., soluble disinfecting-fluid.

Marylebone Borough Council.—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., carbolic acid; Alfred C. Young & Co., carbolic powder; A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., sulphure; Executors of the late William Sharratt, karzene; Sanitas Co., Ltd., formalin and formalin tablets; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., izal.

Adjusting Contract Prices.

The following report was adopted by the Lambeth Guardians on February 28: "In accordance with the terms of the contracts in force with The British Drug Houses, Ltd., and S. Maw, Son & Sons, contractors for drugs and druggists' sundries respectively, applications have been submitted to us from these firms for permission to make certain charges in excess of the contract rates, in respect of goods supplied during the past quarter, as follows, viz.: The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 95*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; S. Maw, Son & Sons, 138*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* The medical officer of the infirmary reports that the excess charges are reasonable and represent an average increase over pre-war prices of 25 per cent. on drugs and 12 per cent. on dressings, which he considers satisfactory in view of the fact that many drugs have risen over ten times their pre-war cost."

Substitutes for Glycerin.

Writing to Mr. Thomas Hayes, Clerk to the Governors, Mr. Langford Moore, pharmacist of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, says:

"The Ministry of Munitions having necessarily restricted my supply of glycerin, which is so largely required in the manufacture of explosives, I have had since January 1 to discontinue the manufacture of a popular antiseptic preparation extensively used in this hospital into the composition of which glycerin largely enters. I have, however, been able to introduce inexpensive substitutes, which I am pleased to find are completely satisfactory. The discontinuance of glycerin in this form alone represents a saving of 200*l.* a year in the casualty and out-patients' department."

We have had a conversation with Mr. Langford Moore in regard to this matter, and he informs us that the antiseptic preparation referred to resembles boroglyceride. Instead of glycerin, Mr. Moore uses, along with boric acid, in the solvent, 2 per cent. of formic aldehyde, the result being an equally effective antiseptic preparation. No universal hygroscopic substitute for glycerin has yet been found.

Birmingham.

Mr. W. H. Veno, Manchester, on March 5, addressed a meeting of the members of the Birmingham Business Club, at the Grand Hotel, on "Trade after the War."

Two lads who stole safety razors and other goods to the value of 9*l.* from showcases in one of the shops of Hedges, Chemists, Ltd., were ordered by the Magistrates to get six strokes each with the birch rod.

Sir Thomas Beecham has undertaken to support both artistically and financially an orchestra in Birmingham for three years, thus accomplishing what Mr. Neville Chamberlain has strongly urged for some time.

The Birmingham Citizens' Committee have taken one of the shops in the new part of the North Western Arcade, and are exhibiting apparatus and foods for infants. They also show types of the best and worst feeding-bottles, bandages, etc.

Liverpool.

Consequent on a return of east winds followed by two successive falls of snow, the demand for cough-medicines has become abnormal, and with great difficulty the depleted stocks of syrups and lozenges are being renewed. Window-displays are largely devoted to remedies which indicate the severity of the season.

"We have to refuse business every hour of the day," observed several of the leading pharmacists this week, "because we cannot get supplies. At the same time, the average of sales keeps high, and the amount of trade offering, if stocks could be replenished, would give us a chance, even at the present high prices of everything, to make a modest living. Owing to want of goods, receipts are diminished, and the high rates and taxes press heavily. We must needs grin and abide until better days dawn."

The Chemists' Defence Association is proving useful to pharmacists in various emergencies due to the temporary restrictions. For example, pharmacists have been in doubt whether or no they are entitled to give first-aid in cases of scalds, cuts, or bruises. A firm refusal leads to charges of inhumanity. While commanding the reference of all cases of injury to a doctor, the pharmacist feels, under the circumstances of the existing dearth of medical men, free to exercise his discretion when his is the only aid available and there is at least a chance of danger in delay. A code of instructions and a definition of limits might prove serviceable, especially if approved by the B.M.A.

The postponement of the Benevolent Fund smoking-concert from March 14 to 21, the room not being available on the former date, deprives the Liverpool Chemists' Association of the opportunity of arranging open discussion of the election of the Pharmaceutical Council before the nomination date (March 18). The subject, however, is discussed through the telephone and by postal correspondence. It may be that a motion will be brought forward to place the nominations on the agenda for a February or March meeting in future. Last year the election came to the front automatically, because of the re-nomination of a local candidate. Had the concert, which is expected to be a record one, taken place on the original date, the election could have been discussed by the three Associations of Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Wallasey, who are combining for the Benevolent Fund effort.

Northampton Pharmaceutical Magistrates.

Among those in Northampton who have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the borough are Mr. Thomas Henry Woolston, chemist and druggist, and Mr. J. Flinton Harris, Ph.C. Mr. Woolston, who qualified in 1874, has long since retired from business, which he carried on in Bridge Street, Northampton, for a few years previous to 1887. Since then he has earned an enviable reputation for splendid voluntary work in connection with the St. John Ambulance and crippled children. He is one of the best-known ambulance workers in the Midlands. For some years he has held the post of Deputy-Commissioner, commanding the central district of the St. John Ambulance Association, an area comprising seven Midland counties and including the city

of Birmingham. Since war broke out Mr. Woolston has been County Director for the Territorial Force Association of the V.A.D. and the Red Cross work in general. Mr. Woolston holds many distinctions for his ambulance-work. He is a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the holder of the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal, the King George V. Coronation Medal, the medal for conspicuous service to the Order of St. John, and the medal for mobilisation services during the South African War. Mr. Flinton Harris has for the past twenty-three years been associated with Mr. Frederick Kirby, chemist, 58 Abington Street, Northampton. He is a man of many interests, and few men are better known in local scientific, social, industrial, and religious circles. He is a native of Kingston-on-Thames, where he was born in 1872, and was educated at the Friends' Public School at Saffron Walden. After serving his apprenticeship he spent two years at Bournemouth and one at Bath. He was registered as a chemist and druggist in 1893, but subsequent to that studied for the Major examination, which he passed in July 1900. He is a F.S.M.C., and is prominent in Quaker circles, and is one of the leaders of the local Labour movement.

Sheffield.

Of late years the window-displays of Pears' goods have come very much to the front, and at present both pharmacists and stores give them a prominent place.

The Haymarket shop of Mr. Geo. Squire is always attractively dressed. Mola, his leading line, has the first place in an excellent window-display just now.

Through the removal of more medical men for war service, a feeling exists that some arrangement might be made with chemists for the dispensing of private prescriptions, and a preliminary conference of chemists and doctors to talk the matter over has been arranged.

Any local pharmacist who is thinking of joining the National Service scheme will be well advised before signing to get into communication with the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee. It is hoped that chemists may be dealt with nationally, after the manner of medical men and clergymen.

There is some misapprehension in the minds of chemists as to their duty in posting in the shops notice of their employés of military age. Some are waiting for the forms to be sent them on which to send their monthly returns, but they must secure these themselves from the post-office (D.R. 17 Form). Any omission to do this will certainly lead them into trouble.

National Service for Tradesmen.

A gathering of nearly a hundred delegates, appointed by between forty and fifty retail traders' Associations, including the Bradford Chemists' Association, was held on March 1, at the rooms of the Bradford Chamber of Trade, to consider methods of providing for the requirements of National Service with the minimum of inequality and hardship to traders. The speakers were doubtful of the possibility of success of a voluntary scheme, and it was practically assumed that the obligation will be made compulsory in a very short time. The gravity of the situation for retail tradesmen was impressed upon the meeting by the chief speaker, Mr. F. Pickering, Hon. Secretary of the Chamber of Trade, who is also a member both of the Military Service Tribunal and of the local Committee for National Service. Mr. Pickering stated his conviction that the brunt of the National Service scheme will fall mainly on the shop-keeping classes, who are excluded from the protection of the restricted trades list, and declared that he had reason to believe that half or a third of the retail shops would have to be closed altogether if they could not find some proposal to put before Mr. Chamberlain for saving the businesses. He wanted them to devise means either of saving the businesses or of more evenly distributing the burden of sacrifice. A Committee was formed, consisting of one representative of each of the Associations who had sent delegates, to meet immediately and formulate proposals to put before Mr. Chamberlain.

Royal Colonial Institute

The quarterly report of the Trade and Industry Committee deals with the question of the encouragement of Empire industries. For some time past the Committee has been engaged upon the work of encouraging the establishment of new industries in the British Empire, with a view of giving a measure of confidence and security to capital to be embarked therein as well as assisting the expansion of existing industries. The Committee has been in communication with the Governments and Chambers of Commerce of the Dominions and Colonies with a view of urging the necessity of making it obligatory on all Government and municipal bodies to purchase Empire-made goods and to place all contracts as far as possible with British firms. The replies received generally favour the suggestion. Among the suggested new industries is the manufacture of paper from a species of large-growing, broad-bladed grass known in the Malay districts as "Lalang" or "Ilang-ilang." Some eight years ago a sample of this grass was forwarded to the Aynsone Technical Laboratory for investigation in order that its commercial use as a source of pulp for paper-making might be ascertained. A report was subsequently issued drawing attention to the importance and value of this grass as a pulp-producing material, and indicating its chief characteristics and economic value. The results obtained from the chemical analysis showed that the grass is capable of yielding a good quantity of cellulose suitable in every way for the manufacture of paper. Although the grass is very susceptible to the action of dilute alkalies, the final product is exceptionally pure and readily resolved. The pulp obtained after washing is of good uniform quality and colour. Among the trade inquiries were applications for the names of dealers in mineral oils, "Chrysmal," cassia oil, soya-bean oil, ginger, aniline dyes, and hematite crystals.

Irish News.

Brevities.

Mr. A. L. McDermott, R.D., has opened a Medical Hall and Dental Surgery in Main Street, Sherecock. He intends also specialising in the supply of optical goods.

Mr. Thomas Nelson, R.D., has opened an establishment in Dromore Street, Rathfriland, co. Down. Mr. Nelson served his apprenticeship with Hamilton & Long, Ltd., Dublin.

The Armagh Asylum Committee have accepted the tenders of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, for medicines, and of Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin, for medical and surgical appliances.

The Belfast Corporation have received from Dublin Castle the Order in Council relating to the addition of carbolic-acid preparations to the poisonous substances which may be sold by poison licensees (see *C. & D.*, February 24, p. 48).

The Athlone Board of Guardians, on March 3, rescinded the resolution deciding on the appointment of a dispensing chemist for the town dispensaries, as they considered the present staff should not be increased during the war.

The resignation is announced, owing to failing health, of Dr. Edmund A. Letts, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Professor of Chemistry in the Queen's University, Belfast. Professor Letts was appointed to that position in 1879, prior to which he was chief assistant in the chemical laboratory of Edinburgh University from 1872, and the Professor of Chemistry in the University College, Bristol, from 1876.

Among the names issued by the War Office of ladies who have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the war is that of Nurse E. S. Haslett, V.A.D., second daughter of the late Sir James Haslett, M.P., ex-President of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland. Nurse Haslett has been nursing at the Ulster Volunteer Force Hospital in Belfast for two years.

At a meeting of the Technical Institute Committee of the Belfast Corporation last week, Councillor Twaddell referred to the proposed appointment of a Lecturer in Chemistry in the Technical Institute, and suggested that as the Government is not calling up chemists for the Navy and Army the reference to the exclusion of men of military age be omitted from the advertisements and condition of appointment. This suggestion was approved of. The Committee has agreed to assistance being given in the making of surgical appliances for wounded soldiers and sailors by pupils in the trade preparatory school, who have already turned out a number of arm-splints; donations of money and timber have been given by local merchants.

Will.

Mr. John Isaac Bernard, M.P.S.I., 26 Clare Street, Dublin, owner of Trench's remedy for epilepsy, who died on December 27, 1916, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 13,396/- 16s. 5d. The testator left 25/- to Alfred George Hollinshead, 150 ordinary shares in Price's Medical Hall, Ltd., to Messrs. Starkie, Whiteside, and McBride, if assistants there at his death, 25 ordinary shares in Trench's Remedies, Ltd., to James Norcross Whittaker if in the service of the company at his death, and 25 such shares to Wm. Whiteside similarly. He left 50/- per annum to his sister, Anna Bernard, and his wife's income is to be made up to 250/- per annum; and he left 50/- per annum to his nephew, John McDonald Bradley, while an officer in H.M.'s Army and during the life of the testator's sister, and to his said nephew he left the ultimate residue of his estate.

Pharmaceutical Society's Calendar.

The Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 1917, has been issued this week. It is a cloth-bound volume of 273 pages, and is supplied by the Registrar (67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin) at 2s. 6d. The book contains the Pharmacy Acts and Regulations which govern the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in Ireland; then follow copies of the registers of pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, registered druggists, and assistants to pharmaceutical chemists, and lists of members and associates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The appendix contains resolutions of the Council regarding points of administration which have arisen since 1877 and the examination papers that have been set during 1916. A new feature is a list of the names, so far as is known, of pharmaceutical chemists and pharmaceutical assistants serving in the Army. The list is as follows:

Blackham, R. J., R.A.M.C.
Blair, J. D., A.S.C.
Brabazon, T. H., R.A.M.C.
Carrick, J. M., R.A.M.C.
Cooke, A. H., R.A.M.C.
Cronhelm, T. A., R.A.M.C.
Cross, W. M., R.A.M.C.
Harvey, J. W., R.A.M.C.
Hegarty, M. F., R.A.M.C.
Johnston, W. V., R.A.M.C.
McAlister, J. K., R.A.M.C.
McWalter, J. C., R.A.M.C.
Mark, J. W., Leinster Regt.

Marks, J., Royal Irish Rifles
Maxwell, A. F., Royal Irish Rifles.
Murphy, W. A., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Smith, F. G., Royal Irish Regiment.
Sorott, T., R.A.M.C.
Thomson, T. M., R.A.M.C.
Welsh, A. E., R.A.M.C.
Woodhouse, H. R., Leinster Regiment.

Scottish News.

Aberdeen.

The Chemists' Closing Order has been remitted back to the Bills and Law Committee of the Town Council. The Committee recommended to the Council that a *prima facie* case had been made out for making a closing order, and the requisite steps should be taken for ascertaining the opinion of the occupiers of the shops to be affected. Mr. Reid, chemist, Holborn Street, suggested that shops be closed as follows:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 P.M., and on Saturday at 9 P.M., except for medicine and medical and surgical appliances, so long as the shop is kept open or lighted only for such time as is necessary for the serving of the customer.

In view of this suggestion, the whole matter was remitted back to the Bills and Law Committee. Mr. Reid's ideas came before the annual meeting of the local Association this week, and their decision will be submitted to the Bills and Law Committee of the Town Council.

Dundee.

The Registration of Business Names Act is of interest to ten persons or firms in the drug-trade in Dundee, most of whom have already taken the necessary steps, including the ordering of a rubber stamp to indicate "sole partner" or "partners," as the case may be.

Edinburgh.

Ominous documents are beginning to circulate once more among younger men in the drug-trade.

Dr. Inglis Clark, cellist, was one of a concert-party which entertained the soldiers at Duddingston Camp last week.

Efforts are being made to organise pharmaceutical sugar distribution, and chemists are also urged to conserve glycerin by every possible means. The Scottish Insurance Commissioners have agreed to take action with a view to protecting panel chemists in the matter of price should the emergency arise.

The Pharmaceutical Standing Committee point out that while chemists who have much spare time may devote it to national service, the conditions set forth in the official forms shut out all qualified and trained dispensers of medicines who are at present employed. The dispensing of medicines has been declared by the Man Power Distribution Board and the Army Council to be work of national importance, and all such men as are so engaged may therefore be regarded as doing national service.

Glasgow and the West.

The business at Langlands Road, Govan, recently reported as being sold to Mr. T. McKinnon, has been converted into a private limited company.

Mr. James C. Barr, chemical-merchant, 180 West Regent Street, was one of the prize-winners in the Glasgow Tramways' "picture-prize drawing." He won "The Burn," a fine piece of art by Emile Rombouts.

A new sphagnum-moss dépôt in which dressings are prepared for use in the treatment of wounded, has been opened at 170 Renfrew Street, Glasgow, by the Countess of Eglinton, in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen.

The value of paying attention to *C. & D.* suggestions has been fully justified by the issuing of the new Paper Order. Many chemists throughout Scotland who to-day are well stocked with advertising bills supplied free say they can only thank the *C. & D.* Nor is the matter of less value to the manufacturers. The stocks laid in will continue to keep the public mind in touch with those proprietaries. Manufacturers and retailers alike are thus indebted to the *C. & D.*

The Shale-oil Business.

The Ministry of Munitions, after consultation with the Admiralty and the Home Office, has appointed two Committees (owners' and workmen's) to deal with certain problems connected with the Scottish shale-industry. Professor John Cadman will represent the Ministry, and will act as Chairman of the two Committees when they meet in joint session. Sir George Beilby has been appointed to act as technical advisor, and Mr. Hugh Johnstone will be a member of the Committee and act as Secretary.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

A YOUNG PARISIENNE working in a perfume-factory has been awarded the Barbet-Batifol Prize of 600/. The testatrix (herself a working woman in her youth) left a handsome legacy, the interest of which is to be given to "the most deserving girl to enable her to set up in business." Mademoiselle Marie Ginisty, the successful candidate, was left an orphan at an early age, and entered the perfume-factory as an apprentice.

THE USE OF SACCHARIN.—A project for the partial toleration of the substitution of saccharin for sugar in alimentary preparations has been drawn up by the French Government for the consideration of Parliament. It is suggested to allow saccharin to be used for substances which have an alimentary value apart from the sugar they contain, such as biscuits and pastry. Its use for chocolate-making is not approved of, as in these confections the sugar represents the principal nutritive element. The same remark applies to all sweets made with boiled sugar.

SENATOR POIRRIER (François Alcide), whose death, at the age of ninety-five, was recently announced by the Parisian Press, was one of the leaders of French chemical industry. The works at Saint Denis (just outside Paris) founded by him claim to be the oldest manufacturing chemical colouring substances in existence. When Perkin's violet was first produced, Poirrier and his partner Chappat recognised its possibilities and started to make it. Their factory became the centre whence Paris violet, blue, and green were produced, the list of colours having ever since grown steadily. M. Poirrier since 1889 has represented the Department of the Seine in the Senate.

POISON SALE.—The Committee nominated by the Minister of the Interior to draw up the list of poisons which pharmacists may, under the new Decree, supply to medical men and midwives for professional purposes includes M. Roux, head of the anti-adulteration services at the Ministry of Agriculture; M. Gautier, director of the Paris School of Pharmacy; M. Guignard (his predecessor); M. Renault, health councillor; M. Galippe, of the Academy of Medicine; and M. Imbart de la Tour, a member of the State Council (Jurisprudence). The Chairman is M. Pouchet, of the Paris School of Medicine, whose name is familiar to pharmacists both as Professor of Pharmacology and *Materia Medica* and as a member of Codex Revision Committees.

ADMINISTERING THE POISONS ACT.—A circular signed by M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce and Industry, which has been published in the "Journal Officiel," gives instruction to pharmacy inspectors as to the application of the new Poisons Act. It insists upon a "rational interpretation" of the text of the law. The quantity, or rather the percentage, of poison contained in a preparation should be duly considered. If this is so small as to render the product practically harmless, the new regulations need not be applied. Detailed instructions will be published in due course; meanwhile "a large tolerance" should be exercised towards vendors and purchasers of apparently inoffensive substances, and inspectors should "rather aid them by advice" than seek to punish technical offences. The application of the new rule by which pharmacists may execute the prescriptions of dentists and midwives for certain preparations will be facilitated by the publication of an official list of the substances in question. In the meantime, and until this list is issued, "nothing in the existing usages need be modified." With regard to the exceptions made in favour of goods intended for export, the principal point is to make sure that such goods are really for foreign consumption and cannot be transferred to the home market. The substances on Schedule B must always be put up in packages or containers bearing (besides the indications of contents, as the law directs) the quantity and the names and addresses of sender and consignee. Such packages, however, once presented at a Customs-house for export, and checked by the officials of the Customs laboratory, can be considered as virtually already exported, and there is, in the Minister's opinion, no further necessity to insist on the red label which must be used for home products. The adoption of the red "Poisons" or the green "Dangerous" band for wholesale consignments presents some difficulties for which temporary allowance should be made. For the present, and until the termination of hostilities, a suitable red or green label painted or fixed on the cask, drum, bale, or other container will suffice. Agricultural poisons should be in metal containers bearing an orange band with large black letters, indicating the name of the poisonous substances, the name and address of vendor,

and a sale number. A separate band should bear the word "Poison." These poisons must be artificially coloured and some strong-smelling medium added. In the case of arsenic, the following is to be used:

Insoluble arsenical substances	... 1,000 grams
Pyridine or raw phenol or nitro-	
benzene	... ... ... 20 ..
Green dye	... ... ... 2 ..

In view of the difficulties of immediate conformity with the terms of the Act, the Minister has decided that until July 1, 1917, dealers may sell off uncoloured and unscented stock, and metallic containers will not be insisted upon. That till May 1, 1917, soluble arsenical preparations for vines and fruit-trees may be sold. But the labelling, etc., in these cases must always be as the Act prescribes.

Australasian News.

The Commonwealth.

ACETATE OF LIME.—The Federal Treasurer has authorised the expenditure of 20,000/- for the erection of an acetate-of-lime factory at Cairns, Queensland.

ENEMY TRADE-MARKS.—The registration of the trademark Lysol, owned by Schulke & Mayr, has been suspended in favour of William Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted, England, and Sydney, subject to lodgment of a bond in an amount and with sureties to be approved by the Solicitor-General for the Commonwealth. The application of Alfred Benjamin Bolton, Kew, Victoria, for the suspension of the trade-mark of the Apenta Action Gesellschaft has been refused.

New Zealand.

SALVARSAN TRADE-MARK.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, applied to the Registrar of Trade-marks for the suspension of the trade-mark Salvarsan. Mr. Baldwin, appearing for them, proved that the present proprietors are subjects of a State at war with his Majesty, that Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are not alien enemies, that they intend to manufacture the article and import it into New Zealand, and that it would be to the general interest of the public to suspend the mark. The Registrar-General is to report to the Governor-in-Council, which will issue a decision.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.—Under the Customs Act, 1913, the importation into New Zealand has been prohibited of all goods known as Kugelman's herbal remedies, and of all other remedies, drugs, medicines, or medical appliances manufactured or supplied or purporting to be manufactured or supplied by one Kugelman, or bearing any name or trade description referring in any manner to the said Kugelman, and of all written or printed advertising matter relating solely or principally to any such goods.—A proclamation has also been issued prohibiting in the public interests the importation of sanatogen.

Victoria.

ANZAC.—A photographer has been fined for using the word "Anzac" on photographic mounts.

NEW MANUFACTURES.—The President of the Dental Board of Victoria has issued to dental students some hints for their guidance in which it is mentioned that since the war the following manufactures have been undertaken in Melbourne: base-plate rubber and rubber dam of quality which cannot be excelled, preparations for the painless conduct of dental work, thoroughly reliable amalgam, and the treatment of all precious metals by a firm of metallurgists.

A CLAIM FOR SALARY AND PROFITS by Mr. Arthur L. Biggs, chemist, against Forster & Gregory, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, came before Mr. Justice Eve in the High Court, London, on March 8. In his judgment his Lordship agreed that plaintiff was entitled to the account which had been admitted by the parties to be due, but on the other claims and the counter-claim (73*l.* 16*s.* in connection with a company plaintiff had tried to form) his Lordship found in favour of the defendants, plaintiff to pay the costs.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Medicine-stamp Acts.—At Birkenhead on February 23, Herbs, Ltd., Liverpool, were summoned for selling unstamped a bottle of blood-mixture which was recommended for the cure of anaemia, and to which should have been affixed a threepenny stamp. It appeared that the Excise officer had purchased a shilling bottle of the mixture at the defendants' branch shop, 63 Watson Street, Birkenhead. Mr. E. Peace, Liverpool, who appeared for the defendants, admitted the offence, but stated that only four or five bottles of the preparation existed at the shop, and that the defendants withdrew the bottles from sale as soon as they were informed that it was an offence. A fine of 1*l.*, and 1*l.* 1*s.* costs, was now imposed, the same as in the Wallasey case decided on February 21.—At the same court, Edward O'Brien, 45 Market Street, Birkenhead, was summoned for selling "Bill Bailey's Corn Tickler" unstamped. The defendant said he did not know that it should have been stamped, and stated that the corn tickler was sold at 3*d.* It was proved that defendant had a patent-medicine licence. He was fined 6*s.*, without costs.

Soda Contract.—In the action in which the Electro Bleach and By-Product, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Middlebank, Cheshire, are plaintiffs, and Mr. Samuel Gibson, wholesale druggist, King Street, Belfast, is defendant, an application was made last week in the King's Bench Division, Dublin, to Mr. Justice Gibson, on behalf of the plaintiffs, for an order requiring the defendant to give discovery of documents. Mr. T. W. Brown, counsel for the plaintiffs, who made the application, read an affidavit sworn by Mr. Thomas Hunter, jun., of Thomas Hunter & Sons, the Belfast representatives of the plaintiffs, in which he stated that the action was brought for the rescinding of a contract, for the recovery of 33*l.* 19*s.* for goods sold and delivered, and for 100*l.* damages for deceit. The allegation was that owing to the representations of the defendant the plaintiff entered into a contract to supply him with 300 tons of soda crystals at a price under the market value.—**Mr. Justice Gibson:** Is the defence in? Mr. Brown said it was not in yet. Mr. Justice Gibson said he would not grant the application in the absence of the defence. Counsel could renew his application on a future date.

Returning Empties.—Where Liability Ends.—In the City of London Court, before Judge Atherley Jones, K.C., on March 1, Thermos, Ltd., 8 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C., sued R. H. & J. Pearson (Eastbourne), Ltd., for 7*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, the value of thermos flasks supplied. Defendants had paid 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* into court, and disputed the balance under a plea of tender. Their representative had been to the court twice from Eastbourne in connection with the matter. Mr. Priestley, plaintiffs' solicitor, said that the dispute was as to an empty case, worth 4*s.*, which defendants had not returned. There was more than the mere 4*s.* involved. Defendants paid the carriage, 7*d.*, and had apparently handed the case to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, but it had not arrived. It was for the defendants to return the case to the plaintiffs, and as it had not arrived they must pay for it. The railway company had stated that although they had traced the consignment having reached London they were unable to prove actual delivery. **Judge Atherley Jones:** Apparently the plaintiffs have accepted that as the proper method to return empty cases. Defendants were in the habit of sending returned empty cases through the railway company. Plaintiffs' traveller said he was all that was left of those who knew anything about the transaction. The rest were serving at the Front. They did not treat delivery to the railway company as delivery to themselves. Defendants' representative said he had the railway company's receipt for the empty case, and they considered that when the goods were handed over to the railway company the defendants' responsibility was at an end.—**Judge Atherley Jones:** If you do not return the goods to them you are liable unless you can show that there has been a practice between you that putting the empties on the train has been regarded by them as sufficient. Plaintiffs' invoice says, "All payments to be made directly to our address." Defendants' remedy is apparently against the railway company for non-delivery, although it is not my duty to give advice. There must be judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs. It is very unfortunate for the defendants. I regret that the law is stronger than the facts here. In some cases delivery to the railway company is sufficient, but it is not so in this case.

New Companies and Company News.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BAKERS' MEDICINE CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 100*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, etc. The subscribers are W. J. Davis, 14 Coleman Street, E.C., Secretary, and S. E. Parsons, 10 Basinghall Street, E.C., clerk.

CHEMICALS EXPORT CO. (LONDON), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 500*l.* Objects: To take over the business carried on by J. Halsby as the Chemicals Export Co. The subscribers and first directors are Joseph Halsby and John Haunp. R.O., 49 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

YOUNG & HODGSON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 2,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in hardware, glass, chemicals, drugs, surgical appliances, etc. The subscribers are W. N. Benjamin and C. G. Brooks. R.O., 1 Britannia Street, King's Cross Road, W.C.

A. MACLEAN & CO. (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 500*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of cash chemists, druggists, etc. The subscribers and first directors are Thomas Mackinnon, Milngarie, chemist, and Jas. T. Watson, Govan, chemist. R.O., 168 Langlands Road, Govan, Glasgow.

COPPER SULPHATE, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 8,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business from M. Fernand Rigand, Paris, the benefit of certain inventions relating to the manufacture of sulphate of copper, etc. The subscribers are C. C. Nichols and E. Boundy. R.O., 24 Great Tower Street, E.C.

BRITISH MEDICAL SUPPLIES (P.C.)—Capital 100*l.* Objects: To acquire Mrs. Anna Mason's Duplex Treatment for Obesity, Mrs. Margaret Seymour's Cure for Obesity in Women, and John Arthur McGregor's Hæmox Nerve Nutrient. The subscribers and directors are J. B. Hollins and Mrs. M. Hollins. R.O., 13 Red Lion Square, W.C.

J. D. MELLING, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 3,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of a chemist, druggist, dealer in photographic and optical appliances, etc., carried on by J. D. Melling at Central Buildings, Castle Street, Conway, and at Station Road, Deganwy. The subscribers are J. D. Melling, Albert Drive, Conway, chemist, and Mrs. A. L. Melling, Conway.

KEMBALL BISHOP & CO., LTD.—The directors announce a dividend of 10 per cent. (10*s.* per share), less income-tax, and bonus of 20 per cent. (20*s.* per share), free of income-tax, on ordinary shares for year. A sum of 119,611*l.* is carried forward, the greater part of which will be required for excess profits duty and income-tax.

T. & H. SMITH, LTD.—The annual report by the directors shows that on September 30, 1916, 1,596*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from last year and after payment of preference share dividend, was 21,027*l.*, which they propose to pay as follows:

Dividend on the preference shares in respect of the half-year to September 30, 1916, 1,596*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Dividend for the year of 12*½* per cent. on the ordinary shares, free of tax, 8,125*l.*

To be set aside and allocated as a bonus, 2,700*l.*

To be placed to general reserve fund (making that fund 30,000*l.*) 6,500*l.*

This leaves a balance of 2,105*l.*, which is to be carried forward. Mr. A. J. Billinghurst, one of the directors, retires, but is eligible for re-election at the annual meeting to be held at Blandfield Chemical Works, Edinburgh, on March 15, at 11.30 A.M.

KEENOLIA CO., LTD.—The creditors of this company of chemists' sundriesmen, etc., 57 Poland Street, London, W., met at 5 Argyll Place, Regent Street, Mr. Parkin S. Booth, the liquidator, presiding. He reported that the liabilities were 881*l.*, assets were estimated to produce 513*l.*, and, after allowing for the claims of preferential creditors, there was disclosed a deficiency as regards creditors of something like 439*l.*, while as regards contributories there was a total deficiency of about 800*l.* Of the unsecured liabilities about 620*l.* was due to trade creditors, the remainder being in respect of cash claims, including a claim of 186*l.* by Mr. Weston. Mr. Booth, in the course of his remarks, said that the dividend which the creditors might expect to receive would depend on how the business sold. He thought if it realised well he might say that the creditors ought to receive something like 15*s.* in the 1*l.* In the result it was decided that Mr. Booth should continue to act as liquidator, with a committee of inspection.

THE ITALIAN SPECIALITY-TAX is still being criticised, and amendments are suggested.

Drug-supplies in War-time.

MR. FRANCIS ALMOND HOCKING, Ph.C., B.Sc., pharmacist to the London Hospital, lectured to the Royal Society of Arts on this subject on February 28. Mr. Hocking is a Cornishman, St. Ives being his native place. He was educated at Marylebone Grammar School, and was apprenticed to Mr. John Taylor, Baker Street, W., after which he went to "the Square," passing the Minor examination in June 1890, and the Major three months later. He then matriculated at the London University with a view to taking a Science degree, and, studying at King's and University Colleges and Finsbury Technical College, passed the Intermediate examinations in



MR. F. A. HOCKING.

1893, and the Final B.Sc. in 1895. Meanwhile he had been officiating as an assistant to Mr. A. W. Gerrard for a short time in 1890, at the University Collège Hospital dispensary, and was appointed dispenser at Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, which he occupied until his appointment as pharmacist at the London Hospital and lecturer on pharmacy at its medical school. Mr. Hocking was one of the Treasury Committee which considered the scheme for granting 10,000/- to hospitals in lieu of duty-free alcohol, and since September 1915 he has been adviser to the Russian Government Committee in regard to the purchase of drugs. He is an assistant examiner to the Society of Apothecaries, and is President of the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers.

Dr. Robert Hutchison, who introduced the lecturer, said that no one was more qualified to discuss the matter than Mr. Hocking, who, as pharmacist at the London Hospital, has exceptional knowledge of the commercial aspects. He knows what drugs are really used in practice, not merely those contained in the British Pharmacopœia. The Board of Management has found Mr. Hocking's experience of great value.

Mr. Hocking mentioned that the London Hospital is the largest voluntary hospital in the Kingdom, and has 17,000 in-patients and 170,000 out-patients annually, thus affording valuable and representative data for a discussion on the subject of drug-supply. He proposed to divide the subject into three sections and consider:

1. What drugs were in use before the war, and to what extent we were dependent upon Central Europe for their supply.
2. The difficulties arising out of the war, and to what extent these have been surmounted.
3. The period after the war.

After pointing out that the word drug was employed in reference to the original material, not in regard to the preparations made from it, the lecturer proceeded to deal with the first group of drugs in use before the war which were obtained from Central Europe. The group comprises medicinal plants about which much misconception exists as to their importance and the extent to which they are employed. For various reasons it happens that vegetable drugs are much less employed than formerly. The list of drugs actually used in the London Hospital in 1914 includes about eighty of vegetable origin. Of this number some, such as alkanet-root, are used merely for colouring; others, as orange-peel, for flavouring; and some, as orris-root, for perfuming; while a few, as tragacanth, are employed for pharmaceutical as distinguished from medical purposes. On looking at the geographical sources of the most important, we soon discover that very few are derived from Central Europe. Several are cultivated or grow wild within the

borders of the British Empire—thus cinchona-bark comes from India and Ceylon, as well as, of course, from non-British parts of the world; cinnamon-bark from Ceylon; buchu-leaves from South Africa; seuna-leaves from India, and also from Egypt; quassia-wood from Jamaica; nux vomica seeds, the source of strychnine, from India; castor-oil seeds from India, as well as sandalwood oil; ipecacuanha-root of sound quality comes from Johore. Many come from non-European countries outside our Empire, such as camphor, which is a Japanese Government monopoly; cascara-bark from the United States of America; calumba-root from Africa; ipecacuanha-root from Central America as well as from the previously named source; rhubarb-root from China. Of those which are supplied by Europe, some are imported from neutral or Allied countries—thus, ergot comes from Russia and Spain; squill from the Mediterranean shores. Ultimately we arrive at a short list of medicinal plants, not exceeding eight in number, formerly derived from enemy countries. They are aconite-root, belladonna root and leaves, colchicum-corm, digitalis-leaves, gentian-root, henbane-leaves, opium, and possibly valerian-root. Of these it is generally admitted that digitalis grows wild in this country in sufficient quantity for all our needs, and he had been informed that very large quantities of wild colchicum-corms—i.e., meadow saffron—have been gathered in this country during the past two years; hence little difficulty seems to exist. For opium we are not entirely dependent on Eastern Europe, Persian opium having been for long an article of commerce, and since the outbreak of war Indian opium has been imported for the production of morphine—in fact, the world's supply of this alkaloid is to-day practically all produced from Indian opium. Gentian-root is but one of a number of bitters of equal value; hence any deficiency is not of great importance. Indian or Japanese aconite might be used probably to supply any shortage of the European article. The real difficulties were in connection with belladonna root and leaves, hyoscyamus-leaves, and possibly valerian. There may, perhaps be one or two others which have a localised use in different parts of the country. The past tense is used because Egyptian henbane tends to render the cultivation of other solanaceous plants a matter of indifference, and Japanese valerian-root has been used for the European article. He did not think that the shortage of belladonna and fox-glove leaves was so great as is supposed, for even during the war appreciable quantities of the English-grown products have been exported. Even if the cultivation of these few plants be necessary, much caution is required. It cannot be stated too often that the demand is and must be strictly limited. A second group comprises about fifteen substances obtained from the animal kingdom. Of these one was exclusively German—namely, lanoline, the fat of sheep's wool—a very useful basis for ointments. With this exception no one country can claim a monopoly of such articles as beeswax, honey, pepsin, and dry thyroid gland. The third group comprises the extremely important class of substances known as alkaloids, obtained from plants gathered from the ends of the earth. The number of alkaloids or their salts used in the London Hospital in 1914 was about fifteen. Of these, seven—namely, apomorphine, acetomorphine, morphine, codeine, caffeine, strychnine, and emetine—are manufactured in England on a large scale, not merely for home consumption, but also for export to all parts of the world, and we may claim that for both quality and quantity the English products were easily first. With reference to quinine, one cannot claim that English quinine dominated the world, for it is produced in the United States of America, France, Germany, and Italy; but the home manufacturer had a good share of the world's trade, and as regards the quality of English quinine salts, an official investigation by the Italian Government some years ago showed them to be second to none. The two alkaloids cocaine and theobromine were manufactured in this country, but relatively not on a large scale. For the remaining alkaloids in the list we were undoubtedly dependent on enemy countries, as the very small quantities that may have been made here

were almost negligible. They include atropine, eserine, and homatropine, so very important in ophthalmic practice, as well as some alkaloids of less frequent use. It is of interest to note that the alkaloid acetomorphine was discovered by a Scottish chemist, and subsequently manufactured and put on the market by the Teuton, who, however, had to purchase English morphine for its production; while another, cotarnine, was also put on the English market by a British firm long before the German product was boomed under a fancy name. The fourth group embraces about twenty chemicals known as acids. Four, including lactic and tannic acids, were probably German; the remainder are English products, prepared in some instances from raw materials existing here, and in other instances from raw material imported from non-European countries, but the supply of which is largely controlled by British capital and enterprise, as in the case of boric acid. The raw material for citric acid is an Italian Government monopoly. The fifth group is composed of a large number of compounds of the common and of the less familiar metals usually called salts. The group includes important remedies, as calomel, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, bismuth carbonate, sulphate of iron, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bromide and iodide, and many others well known to all. It will suffice to state that we depend upon home production for the majority of these compounds. The sixth group embraces the simple compounds of carbon, to the number of nearly twenty, sometimes known as "organic chemicals"—a name also applicable to the next group, which, however, possess a more complex composition. The majority of the twenty simple compounds of carbon are of great importance to the physician and surgeon. The group includes the general anaesthetics ether, chloroform, and ethyl chloride; the antiseptics carbolic acid, creosote, and iodoform; and also the well-known liquids alcohol and glycerin, so essential to pharmacy. Mere mention of the names of these substances is sufficient indication of their invaluable character. All of these were and, of course, are produced here in large quantities and of indisputable quality. The seventh group, comprising the complex compounds of carbon, contains about forty drugs commonly known as the synthetics. The pre-war source of the great majority was, it must be confessed, Germany; very few of them were obtainable elsewhere, except possibly Switzerland. France produced the very important substance adrenalin (synthetic), so largely used in surgical work, and also digitalin. An English house made chlortbutol, and occasionally small quantities of two or three others; but for more than thirty out of the forty we were dependent on Central Europe. The members of this group are not all of equal importance. One or two are dyes, used merely to give a distinctive colour to certain lotions, and one or two are substances whose medical value has not been fully established; but the majority comprise some very important drugs, such as antipyrin, chloral hydrate, novocain, phenacetin, resorcin, saccharin, salicylic acid and its compounds aspirin and salol and veronal, together with salvarsan and neo-salvarsan.

Dealing next with the difficulties arising out of the war, and to what extent these have been surmounted, Mr. Hocking said that with the outbreak of war there was also an outbreak of profiteering. Dealers threw any patriotism they may have had to the winds, and seized every opportunity of gaining control of the existing stocks, and also of the future output of home manufacturers, and then advanced prices entirely in their own interests, and thus made money out of the consumers' embarrassments. Manufacturers, while making no promises, loyally fulfilled their contracts, even though, in the case of one or two drugs, at a loss to themselves. The real difficulties were comparatively few, but very formidable, and became intensified as the British blockade of Germany became more stringent. They were associated mainly with (1) the supply of raw material, particularly of potash and of bromine; (2) the supply of synthetics and some other drugs. A number of compounds of potassium are used in medicine, the raw material for which was obtained from Central

Europe for the reason that Nature has endowed Germany with huge deposits of two potassium compounds—kainite and carnallite—which could be and were exported at such a price as to render all other sources of potashes unremunerative to work. In regard to home production, the main difficulty lies chiefly in the direction of supplying potash for artificial manures, for the relatively small requirements of medicine and of the arts have been met without very great difficulty, but, of course, at a high price. Prior to the war the world's supply of bromine was derived from the United States of America and from Germany, and the producers in these two countries had entered into arrangements whereby competition was largely eliminated, in consequence of which the Americans kept away from European markets.

The lecturer then mentioned the interesting fact that drugs produced in this country or controlled by British capital have not altered very much in price, giving examples of morphine and potassium iodide. Bromine is now being prepared in France from sea-water in large quantities, and at a price which enables it to compete with the American product. In regard to the manufacture of synthetic drugs a start was first made in the East-end of London with the production of salicylic acid and its compounds, possibly because the raw materials are easily obtainable and because the process of manufacture is relatively simple, and in the early spring of 1915 the London Hospital received one hundredweight of British made sodium salicylate of excellent quality. Aspirin was the next item to be tackled, and although the early attempts were not satisfactory, difficulties have now been surmounted, and more than one manufacturer is turning out tons of this article of the highest degree of purity. Atropine sulphate, so essential in ophthalmic practice, and originally derived from Central Europe, is now being produced from Egyptian henbane in large quantities by at least two English firms. Recent British achievements are absolute alcohol, lanoline, butyl chloral hydrate, paraldehyde, lactic acid, homatropine, phenacetin, saccharin, salol, xeroform, novocain, salvarsan, and potassium permanganate. It is interesting to note that the chemical laboratories and staffs of various university colleges throughout the Kingdom have been pressed into this work, and, as an illustration, he mentioned that a certain drug supplied to the London Hospital bore a label, "Made in _____ laboratory of _____ University."

Dealing with the period after the war, Mr. Hocking saw the many difficulties which have to be faced. Some people suggest the entire prohibition of the importation of synthetic drugs from enemy countries for a period of years following the war. He added that public bodies which are large consumers of drugs, such as the voluntary hospitals and the municipal and other infirmaries, can render much help in support of any legislative action by collectively agreeing to refuse to buy synthetic drugs emanating from Central Europe, even though such refusal may involve a slight extra cost to the ratepayer. Is British patriotism strong enough to support such a step on the part of the governing bodies of these institutions? There should be co-operation between manufacturers, and between manufacturers and research workers; duty-free alcohol should be obtainable readily by manufacturers; and assistance should be forthcoming for testing physiologically newly discovered drugs of British origin.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman, in opening the discussion, said the paper is distinctly optimistic. Fancy names for synthetic drugs are easier to remember and to write in prescriptions, such as heroin for acetomorphine and aspirin for acetylsalicylic acid. He had been told that enormous sums are spent in advertising German remedies and foods, and had himself been approached to write up synthetic remedies by German firms who do not understand the etiquette which prevents such methods in this country.

Mr. W. George Whiffen, in the course of an interesting speech on market and trade movements during the war, said that bromine and potassium are of great importance in medicine and in agriculture, yet—simply owing to the exorbitant demands by the American producers—potassium bromide, which, before the war, sold for 1s. 6d., had risen in price to 25s. per lb. Another source of supply is now

available, bromine being manufactured in France from sea-water, so that the enormous price realised by the Americans will never have to be paid again. Taking the other side of the case, and dealing with articles under British control, he said the price of strychnine in July 1914 was 1s. 7d. an ounce; and, in spite of the cost of freight and labour connected with the carriage from India of the *nux-vomica* bean, the price has only risen to 3s. 4d. That was due to the fact that a good supply of the raw material has been ensured to the country by the Navy. Similarly, the price of quinine has nearly doubled, being 2s. 6d. at the present time as compared with 1s. 4d. before the war, in spite of the high cost of every chemical used in its manufacture, and that is another remarkable instance of the importance of the British control of raw materials. But for the fact that opium is grown within the Empire the price of morphine would probably have been sovereigns per ounce instead of 1s. 6d., as it is at present. Since the outbreak of war with Turkey the price of opium had not changed. There is no doubt that the group of synthetic drugs, including phenacetin, the salicylates and salol, are manufactured at present to more advantage in America than in this country, owing to the fact that they are not hampered by want of labour and raw materials; in fact, the basis of them, phenol, can only be obtained in this country by permission of the War Office. Since the outbreak of war there had been a very considerable exodus of technical skill of doubtful nationality from Germany to America, and the Americans had properly made good use of it. Owing to the British control of iodine, potassium iodide and iodofrom are cheaper to-day than in June 1914, notwithstanding the increase in price of potash.

Mr. J. C. Shenstone said hospital experience was hardly sufficient in dealing with this subject, as there is a much wider range of drugs used in pharmacy and domestic medicine. *Taraxacum*, he mentioned, is still in large demand, and large orders are waiting to be executed.

Mr. Langford Moore said there has within his experience been a great diminution in the variety of drugs used in medicine. He thought that the greatest competition in the future would come from Japan and China. Japan, which can produce such chemists as Takamine and Hata, is sure to make further progress.

Mr. F. Ransom said that disappointment is in store for some of the cultivators of belladonna in this country. Although belladonna at present fetches ten times the price it did before the war, it is very undesirable that more belladonna should be produced than the world requires. The same remark also applies to henbane, and it is a question whether the species obtained from Russia is exactly the same as that cultivated in this country. If Egyptian henbane eventually supersedes all solanaceous plants it is unnecessary to consider the future of belladonna or henbane, because there is an inexhaustible supply of Egyptian henbane. There is enough digitalis in the country to supply the whole world, but the difficulty is to get it collected. Before the war good dry digitalis from Europe was sold at 25s. to 30s. a hundredweight, which is not sufficient to pay for the cost of collection in this country. If it could be collected more cheaply plenty of the plant is available. Gentian, which the author had stated came entirely from Central Europe, is now imported from Spain in considerable quantities, and there is no reason why England should not continue to obtain it from there. Storax, which is now almost unobtainable, came almost entirely from the Turkish Empire, and he did not think the country would suffer much if it never imported any of it again.

Colonel Cunningham referred to the large quantities of *datura* which could be obtained from India. He mentioned that the prohibition of the supply of glycerin to the public is causing considerable hardship in some cases with which he is acquainted.

Mr. Oswald E. Bennett referred to the iodine control, and Mr. J. J. Phillips mentioned the case of chemical reagents, his experience of British products before the war not being happy. Sodium permanganate is being made here in quantity.

Mr. Hocking briefly replied, and told Mr. Shenstone that the large order, for fifty tons, of *taraxacum* to which he had referred was needed for an American manufacturer of a proprietary article, therefore the supply was not a matter of urgency.

FIXED PRICES FOR DRUGS.—The Hungarian Government appointed a Committee to control the supply of drugs to pharmacists, and has fixed the price at which these can be had in quantities not exceeding 10 kilos. The drugs thus treated include cantharides, orange-peel, arnica-flowers, and henbane, belladonna, stramonium, and peppermint herbs.

Trade Notes.

HARTLEY FLOREY'S new address, on and after March 19, will be 45 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

WE ARE SEVEN was written by Mrs. Hemans. A new version is given by Midgleys, Manchester, in their advertisement.

MAW'S EUGENIC FEEDING-BOTTLE is the scientific standard of to-day, yet it is eight decades since S. Maw introduced it.

"THERVAC" VACUUM FLASKS are offered by Bissell Dept., 98 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., and pint and quart sizes are quoted in this issue in three styles.

CRETA PRÆCIP. has a synonym, "Sturge's Chalk," John & E. Sturge, Ltd., Birmingham, being the manufacturers, as they are also of citric acid and other allied chemicals.

ANOTHER VERY ATTRACTIVE WOMAN figures this week in the "Distol" perfumery advertisement by Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale, Lancashire, and Bardsley House, London.

WHEN THE WAR STARTED theatrical grease-paints were among the things that suffered, but R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., London, have long been producing preparations which please actors and others of "the profession."

HONEY IN BULK.—No old article has become of recent months so much in demand as honey, which is taking the place of sugar in many things, and Linton, Hubbard & Andrew 72-75 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., as direct shippers, invite inquiries for it.

COCOA BUTTER SUBSTITUTE.—Chrstr. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain, Bristol, the well-known soap manufacturers, are producing a substitute for cocoa butter at half the price of that article. They will supply samples and quotations to buyers on application.

A NOVEL FIGURE attracts attention, even in such a well-established, indeed almost traditional, article like Mead's plaster. It is the rubber adhesive plaster on rolls, manufactured by Seabury & Johnson, whose agents in the British Empire are Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

THE SALTRATES CO., 214 Great Portland Street, London, W., have a striking announcement in this issue relating to Alkia Saltrates and Reudel Bath Saltrates as produced by them. Both are P.A.T.A. articles, and the announcement illustrates the effective manner in which they are notified to the public.

A SINGLE POWDER-PUFF is used by Solport Bros., Ltd., 184-190 Goswell Road, London, E.C., to indicate in their advertisement that they are "the house for powder-puffs," making them and many other toilet accessories that chemists retail. They will be glad to supply illustrated catalogues to business inquirers.

ALLEN'S SPECIALITIES are the products of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street and City Road, Finsbury, London, E.C. They include essential oils, medicinal extracts in solid, powdered, and liquid forms, expressed oils, resins of jalap, podophyllum, and scammony, scale preparations, tinctures (which they ship in bond), powdered drugs and spices, and concentrated perfumes.

R. GRAESSER, LTD., Chemical Works, Ruabon, N. Wales, are well-known and reputable manufacturers of carbolic acid in various forms, and in this issue they give a list of them, including sulpho-carbolates, picric acid, cresol, and "Acrosyl," a soluble cresol disinfectant which is a Lysol substitute. The company are also manufacturers of cresols, sheep dips, Glauber salts, and soluble creosote.

DENTAMINT is the name of a dentifrice manufactured by Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury and Birmingham. It costs the retailer 4s. 6d. per dozen tubes. Each tube is enclosed in a carton and six of these are put up so as to form an attractive display. The manufacturers are so sure that Dentamint will please chemists and their customers that they will send a sample tube free to any retailer who applies to them for it.

SANGERS' MONTHLY LIST for March (258 Euston Road, London, N.W.) deals with the alterations in prices of proprietary medicines, druggists' sundries, and packed goods which have been brought about during the past month. These lists are of particular interest just now, when price alterations are of such frequent occurrence. Sangers, we note, are offering special lines in labels, some of them especially adapted for use in insurance dispensing.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.—An abstract of the sixty-eighth annual report for the year ended December 31, 1916, is given in the company's advertisement in this issue, and makes interesting reading. During the year the company has lent or sold to the Treasury, under the various mobilisation schemes, securities to a nominal value of 6,955,159/. The company's contributions to the War Loan are evidence of its stupendous financial position.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE RESTRICTIONS.—W. H. Chaplin & Co., Ltd., 48 Mark Lane, London, E.C., have issued a circular pointing out the many difficulties and restrictions under which their trade is carried on. The restrictions now about to be put upon imports and the threatened further reduction in permissible clearances will make the situation much worse, and the company have been compelled to adopt special measures in regard to deliveries.

THE PURE RUSSIAN PARAFFIN CO., LTD., 3 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C., manufacture in their own factories in London not only liquid paraffin that meets the B.P. requirements, but are also manufacturers of Petrolatum, a B.P. petroleum jelly obtainable in snow white and light yellow forms. They are also the manufacturers of the "Jasmine" brand of adeps lanæ, which they supply in anhydrous and hydrous forms according to British Pharmacopeia requirements.

SUGAR ECONOMY.—Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., have issued a little circular regarding the economy of sugar. This advocates the use of palatinoids in place of various tonic syrups, the equivalents of each of the typical syrups being dealt with in detail. Chemists who have a difficulty in keeping up their supplies of syrups welcome any saving which doctors effect by alterations in methods of prescribing.

WHYTE'S NI-VERRE HAIR SHAMPOO.—This preparation is made by Ni-Verre Chemical Co., 5-7 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, and is put up in very handsome red and gold envelopes to retail at 1d. per packet, seven packets selling for 6d. The powder is good, and the envelopes themselves are astonishing value in these times, when more than one printing is difficult to get. The company inform us that they have several hundred gross on old terms, and they give chemists the advantage.

LABOUR-SAVING DEVICES are always profitable, but seldom have they been more necessary in manufactories than they are at present, when so many men and women are engaged in munition-work. Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co., Roundcroft Street, Bolton, have developed their mechanical-appliances business in a remarkable manner, so that they are able to supply the various departments of the chemical and drug business with appliances for filling bottles, etc., with products in the course of packing. More than a score of engravings are given in their announcement which is contained in this issue.

BRITISH-MADE RUBBER SPONGES.—Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Nelson Street, Bradford, submit to us a specimen of the new indiarubber sponges made in this country, which they are able to supply the trade with at favourable terms. The sponge is of close texture like Turkey sponge. It holds the water well, and in use is very pleasant to the skin. The colour is like terra cotta, and it is notable that the sponge contains nearly double the weight of pure rubber that rubber sponges contain, yet the price is less than the older-fashioned article. Brook, Parker & Co. are supplying these to wholesale and export buyers at special prices, which can be obtained from them on application.

JAPANESE INSECT-POWDER.—Since the cutting-off of supplies of Dalmatian insect-flowers, Japan has rapidly

gone ahead as supplier to the British, French, and American markets, and large quantities have been exported. One of the principal grinders of insect-flowers and manufacturers of insecticides in Japan is the Ueyamaye Insecticide Producing and Manufacturing Co., 3 Chome Tosabori, Nishiku, Ōsaka, to whose advertisement in this issue we direct attention. Mr. Ueyamaye has been awarded the highest medal for commercial men in Japan by the Emperor, in recognition of his efforts to develop the plantations of insect-flowers and the manufacture of insecticides generally.

VETERINARY TUBERCULIN.—We referred in the *C. & D.* recently to the demand which is being awakened in Scotland for tuberculin as a diagnostic reagent in cattle-breeding. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh, send us samples of bovine tuberculin which they issue, and which is prepared by the laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. These are put up in ampoule form, each containing 0.5 c.c. of the original material, diluted. These tuberculins bear a good profit, and chemists in agricultural districts may expect the demand to increase so soon as the farmers realise what it means to be able to state definitely, as a result of the test, that cattle are free from tuberculosis.

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, March 13, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 24. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the fifth exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports.

PRIZES FOR LAST MONTH'S ANALYSIS.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to Thos. C. Egan, c/o T. Clarkson, 14 Tower Street, West Hartlepool.

The Second Prize has been awarded to F. Wildman, 53 Bute Avenue, Nottingham.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

Information Department.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

234/20. Elixir Sais de Carlos.	233/56. Richards' glass suction-pump.
234/12. Keyball's balsam of aniseed.	229/65. White opal pots, 2-oz. supplies.
229/61. "Simetti" hair-dye.	

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The Cocaine Restrictions,

in so far as they relate to the use of solutions containing less than 1 per cent. of cocaine, are likely now to go by the board. Your Parliamentary representative's summary of the report of the Committee of Inquiry indicates that all "incorporated extractors" and members of similar associations are to be allowed a free hand in the use of weak solutions of cocaine. Most of us have thought that the restrictions were in some respects silly, though I am sure that all of us have nevertheless carefully observed them. It is most gratifying that the cocaine victims have so quickly passed out of sight, and I hope that the cure will be permanent so far as they are concerned.

The Whole Story

has been so long drawn out that we have almost forgotten the precipitate manner in which the Home Office rushed the regulations through. It was realised by every practical man that it was a stupid mistake to place all preparations of cocaine under the same ban, but it is safe to say that had it not been for the persistence of Mr. Anderson, M.P., whose technical knowledge of the drug-business has in this case been very valuable, the regulations would have been stereotyped, and thousands of highly qualified and most respectable men deprived of an important means of carrying on their calling. It is well known that some of the favourite local anaesthetics contain less than 1 per cent. of cocaine, and these, I presume, can now be used by all *bona-fide* extractors. Are we now to have some relaxation of the rules regarding the registration of the sales of these and other preparations containing less than 1 per cent.? I hope so, for they are most irksome, and they are, I am sure, of little service.

A Favourite Myth

cherished by all critics," is Mr. Sargeant's description of the idea that the Society is hampered by its Charter in its attempts to protect our interests. The myth, if it is a myth, is the creation of the apologists of the Society rather than of its critics; it has frequently been put forth by members of the Council as a reason for not attempting this or that course of action urged upon the Society by malcontents. The Charter has, in fact, played the part of Mr. Jenkins, the partner who will not consent. I do not pretend to know how far it does really hamper the Society, but certainly it stands in the way of that reconstitution on democratic lines which alone will satisfy pharmacists of the radical school, who have certainly increased in number since I began to interest myself in pharmaceutical politics, and are still increasing. Mr. Sargeant sees no need of any alteration; the Society, he appears to think, was never so popular, never so beneficent, as at present, and it will very soon place our craft in such an exalted position "among the world's professions" as it has never occupied before, which, after all, is not saying very much. But meanwhile we hear a different story from Southend. Our position is

"Far from Satisfactory";

our organisation, "in connection with the Society," does not represent pharmacy; the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Sargeant thinks so highly, "cannot rely on the support of the constituency"; it is "inept"; its methods are "indirect, insidious, and weak-spined"; an elaborate scheme of reorganisation is necessary to our salvation; the Council itself must "undergo reconstitution." And here Mr. Sargeant's "myth" pops up its head; objectors want to know whether the Charter will permit of all this; but nobody (so far as reports go) has the hardihood to say with the Yorkshire apologist that nothing seriously affecting our interests has ever arisen with which the Society as now constituted has not been able and willing to deal.

A good deal had, however, been said previously as to the way in which it has dealt with difficulties in the past, with the result of showing that "the interests and objects of panel and non-panel pharmacists cannot be served" while things continue as they are.

March 18

is the last day for the nomination of candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council. It is a purely accidental coincidence that the eve of this day, March 17, is the traditional date upon which "Noah and his creeping things went up into the ark." Coleridge wickedly compared this event with the entry into the House of Commons of "a certain Minister" with a majority behind him; but it is, of course, in no sense relevant to our impending election, which does not occur for some weeks yet. I hope, however, that when it does take place the seven retiring members will not be allowed to creep back without opposition. I have nothing against most of them except that I know little or nothing of them, which I take as evidence that they are members of the majority which acquiesces silently in the policy of the triumvirate. We want men on the Council who will not do this. There may possibly be two opinions as to the feasibility of effective organisation outside of the Society, but there can be only one with regard to the necessity of revising and speeding up such organisation as it affords us. We can only do this through the Council, and it must be a Council really alive to the necessities of the time, not a little Noah's ark of survivors from the antediluvian world. As for the objections to contesting the election in war-time I need say nothing; your correspondent "Sigma" has sufficiently answered them.

I Was the First

(so far as I know) to advocate the imposition of a fee on all sales of scheduled poisons. I see that several Associations are arranging not to sell less than certain fixed quantities, but a fee, not ostensibly for the sale, but for the registration of the sale, is much the better plan. The fee I proposed was a great deal too small, but the principle is unassailable. We are compelled by law to register sales, it is done for the protection of the public, we get no thanks for doing it, and we ought to receive a recognised and definite payment for the service. This payment should be exacted from the purchaser as his contribution to the safety of the public, since it is for his use that the poisons are allowed to be sold at all. If the trade in them were somewhat lessened by the imposition, so much the better, for this would be a furtherance of the object of the poisons regulations. The refusal to sell less than a certain quantity is open to many objections, from which this plan is entirely free, and an artificial raising of prices as a deterrent is for other reasons equally objectionable.

The Lesson of Economy

in prescribing has been learnt at last, and the danger now is that it will be, if it has not already been, carried to an extreme. Our profit has been diminished by the halving of doses and the use of stock mixtures, and it is not unreasonable to fear that by the latter of these and by other kindred devices the interests of the patients will suffer. As an instance of meticulous economy (I use the frequently abused adjective in its proper sense), I may refer to a prescription submitted to me yesterday, the ingredients of which were am. carb., ext. ipec. liq., and aq. campi. ex conc.—a quite favourable specimen, in which the lowest limit of economy is reached without hurting anybody, since the dispenser gets the same fee as on a more expensive mixture. But if such minute savings as are here effected are habitually practised, and considerations of cost have, as they threaten to have, the first place in the doctor's mind, the result sooner or later will be the sacrifice of efficiency to a false economy.



SANITAS DISINFECTANTS

(Fluid, Powder and Soap)

Also "Sanitas Fluid" No. 2 (Crude).

Non-poisonous, disinfectant and deodorant.

"Sanitas-Bactox."

Homogeneous Phenoloid Disinfectant; 18/20 co-efficient.

"Sanitas-Okol."

Emulsified Phenoloid Disinfectant; 18/20 co-efficient.

"Sanitas Sypol" (improved Lysol).

"Sanitas Sulphur Candles."

"Sanitas Formic Sulphugators."

"Sanitas Formitas Outfits."

"Sanitas Formigators."

"Sanitas Drain Testers."

"Sanitas Polishes."

"Sanitas Distemper," for walls.

Peroxide of Hydrogen (Kingzett's Preserved).

The "SANITAS" CO., Ltd.,
Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.

Kingzett's
Patents.

"A revolution in the art of Urine Testing."—Medical Press & Circular.

ENDOLYTIC TUBES

"The Laboratory in the Waistcoat Pocket."

Wholesale Terms on application to the Sole Proprietors:
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & Co., Ltd., HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

Editorial Articles.

Quicksilver.

The present position of the quicksilver-market, similar to that of various metals required for war purposes, is unique. Developments have lately aroused no little curiosity among dealers and consumers, especially since the Government commandeered practically the whole of the available stocks, which action has created little surprise. All holders have thus been asked to furnish to the authorities particulars of their stocks, and no dealings or fresh acquisitions are permitted without the sanction of the Ministry of Munitions. The allocation of the imports into this country is presumably a rather delicate matter in view of the various urgent needs to be considered. With the issue of the last official notice to the trade, the usual market quotations were withdrawn, several weeks ago. These prices were from 19*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 15*s.* per bottle, the higher figure being that last named by the leading importing firm. With trading under severe restrictions, business for several weeks past has been entirely a matter of negotiation, subject to the necessary permit being obtained, and full particulars have to be furnished as to what use the metal is to be put. We understand that small lots have lately changed hands at considerably higher prices than those recorded when the last advance of 1*l.* per bottle to 19*l.* 15*s.* took place. As much as 24*l.* has been mentioned in one quarter, which figure is only 2*l.* per bottle under the extreme highest price recorded, during the period of the Franco-German War, when the price touched 26*l.* 5*s.*; while the lowest recorded is 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in 1894.

The position of imports deserves notice, as the figures in January were very small—627 bottles, compared with 5,307 bottles in January 1916. There is no doubt receipts (which are largely a matter of shipping arrangement) will improve, though conditions at the moment are more difficult in that respect. Our imports during recent years have been steadily diminishing—viz., from 47,261 bottles in 1912 to 34,043 bottles during 1916. At the same time our re-exports have also fallen off during recent years: but in 1915 there was a slight recovery, the figures being 20,331 bottles, against 13,920 bottles in 1915. The two extreme prices on record in 1916 were 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 18*l.* 15*s.*, against 11*l.* 5*s.* and 18*l.* 5*s.* in 1915 and 6*l.* 10*s.* and 11*l.* 5*s.* in 1914 respectively. The much higher prices ruling in 1916 have doubtless encouraged producers' operations where these have not been hampered by labour and other difficulties. There was a substantial recovery in the United States output during 1915, while producers were in a position to profit by the sudden jump in prices due to the European war. Owing to the dislocation involved by the war, no complete returns of the world's production are obtainable, but it is probable that the output in Spain has increased. The production of the Italian mines, which had increased to 29,513 bottles in 1913 and decreased to 22,340 bottles in 1914, has presumably been increased a little during the last two years, despite mobilisation. The Central

S.V.R. — S.V.M.
AND
CHEMISTS' WINES.
Jas. Burrough Ltd. D.1. Cale Distillery, Hutton Rd.,
LAMBETH, S.E. (2)

**FRENCH AND ALL FOREIGN
Proprietary
MEDICINES**

Wilcox, Jozéau & Co.
49, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.
Export and other Buyers should apply for a List.
Foreign prescriptions dispensed for Pharmacists.

For an announcement
of special interest to
you see page xliv.

REYNOLDS & BRANSON, LTD.,
Grand Prix LEEDS. TURIN 1911.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Tinctures, Ointments, Pills, Tablets, Suppositories,
Standardised and Clinically Tested Galenicals, &c.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

X-Ray and Electro-Medical Apparatus, Dressings, &c.

AERATED BEVERAGES.

Sparkling Phosferrade, Puritzer, Dry Ginger Ale, &c.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

(Chemical, Physical, and Photographic). Balances and Weights.

CHEMICALS FOR TECHNICAL AND ANALYTICAL PURPOSES.

Powers (since Italy joined the Allies) have, of course, been mainly dependent on the Idria mines, where operations have presumably been brisk. The last complete returns of the world's output were for 1913, when the total production was 124,654 bottles, against 124,271 in 1912 and 120,023 bottles in 1911 respectively. The extent of our imports for the current year is problematic, but they are likely to be comparatively light, as exports both from Italy and Spain are apparently under official control. Consequently, prices must be expected to remain pegged at a very high level throughout the war.

The Widow's Clause.

Of all controversial provisions in British pharmacy law none has been so much discussed or created so many differences of opinion as the Widow's Clause, which is the term applied to the following portion of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, Section 16 :

"Upon the decease of any Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist actually in business at the time of his death it shall be lawful for any Executor, Administrator, or Trustee of the estate of such Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist to continue such business if and so long only as such business shall be *bond-fide* conducted by a duly qualified Assistant, and a duly qualified Assistant within the meaning of this Clause shall be a Pharmaceutical Chemist or a Chemist and Druggist registered by the Registrar under the Pharmacy Act or this Act."

This provision was confirmed and adapted to present-day conditions by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Section 3 (2). Similar powers as regards pharmaceutical chemists in Ireland are contained in the Pharmacy Act, 1878, Section 32. Under these provisions a considerable number of pharmaceutical businesses are carried on in Great Britain and Ireland, the names of the deceased originators being in most cases continued without alteration. In consequence of the Registration of Business Names Act we are receiving many inquiries as to what should be done in regard to such businesses, and we have indicated that if it is desired to continue the old name, the widow or other executor or trustee should register under the Act. In ordinary conditions this is probably the easiest and best course to follow, but in the case of businesses which come under the Pharmacy Acts, somewhat serious complications may arise—in fact, registration under the new Act may be the means of starting litigation. It is therefore desirable, especially in the case of trustees of pharmacists recently deceased, to note that registration under the Act is by Section 1 (i) declared not to be necessary "where the addition [to the name] merely indicates that the business is carried on in succession to a former owner of the business." It is not usual in retail pharmacy to make after death any change in the trading name, but there are some cases in which executors use such additions as "Executors of" to the old trading name. Section 1 (i) would also be complied with, and no registration would be necessary, if the trading name is in the case of trust estates altered to one of the following forms :

Successors to John Smith.

John Smith's Executors.

Tho John Smith Trust.

John Smith, chemist and druggist (business continued according to law on behalf of widow and children).

The executors or successors must take care that in this matter they do nothing which contravenes the pharmacy law. We may also point out that the sub-section enables well-established businesses which have been acquired to be continued under the former names.

Thus if John Jones acquires James Smith's business he may continue it as

James Smith (now John Jones).

This is one of several forms that can be adopted without registration.

Summer Time.

A COMMITTEE was appointed last September to inquire into the social and economic results of the Summer Time Act, 1916, and to consider (1) whether it is advisable that Summer Time should be reintroduced in 1917 and in subsequent years, and, if so, (2) whether any modifications in the arrangements are required, and (3) between what dates Summer Time should be made operative. This Committee has reported this week in favour of Summer Time as a permanent institution in this country. The summary of the recommendations is :

That Summer Time should be renewed in 1917 and in subsequent years.

That the period of the operation of Summer Time should be from the second Sunday in April to the third Sunday in September in each year.

That the change from normal to Summer Time should be made on the night of Saturday-Sunday, and the reversion to normal time on the night of Sunday-Monday.

That the variation from normal time should be one hour throughout the whole period.

The Report begins with an historical account of the scheme, which originated with the late William Willett, in support of whose proposals a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons in 1908 and in subsequent Sessions, without, however, getting advanced to the stage of legislation. The idea was revived by Sir Henry Norman in 1916 with the object of shortening the hours of artificial lighting, and the Act which was afterwards introduced became law on May 17, and was put into force on May 21. The Committee made inquiries from many sources as to the effect of the Act, and among the bodies consulted was the Royal College of Physicians, the President (Dr. Frederick Taylor) stating: "The additional hour of sunlight or daylight in the case of those to whom this is granted by the alteration of the clock-time must tend to improve their health, from the well-known physiological effects of light upon the biological processes in both animals and plants." In general most of the persons consulted referred to the benefits that Summer Time had conferred on the public. The difficulty in getting children to go to bed in daylight is referred to, but much of this is due to carelessness of the parents. Economies were certainly effected in artificial light and fuel, although exact figures cannot be given. Various estimates are given of the saving in coal, electric light, gas, and illuminating-oils. In regard to the suggestion that Summer Time resulted in shops closing at a later hour the Report states :

"Taking the evidence as a whole, therefore, while undoubtedly there have been cases of later closing during the Summer Time period in a certain number of districts, chiefly among shops of the smallest class (and therefore not always involving the hours of an assistant), it is clear that the tendency has not been a marked one. There is no doubt that the great mass of opinion in the distributing trades and public opinion generally is against the practice, and, so far as concerns establishments which employ assistants, we cannot think that it is ever likely to spread beyond a very small and not over-reputable minority of shopkeepers. It may also be remarked that it is only possible in those districts or in the case of those classes of shops which are not covered by Closing Orders under the Shops Act. We think, however, that a watch should be kept on the matter by the Home Office and the local authorities."

Special references are made to the incidences of Summer Time in agriculture, in the cotton trade, and on the

Stock Exchange. The objections urged against Summer Time by agriculturists are rather intensified in Ireland, which has recently adopted Greenwich time, but the Committee do not recommend any modifications for Ireland. It is probable that a Summer Time Bill will speedily be brought in, and in view of this Report it should become an Act without much difficulty.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has published particulars of a system designed to improve the postal service for the London area. The districts into which London is divided for postal purposes have for many years been indicated by letters which show roughly the geographical position of the district, but owing to the large area and vast postal traffic involved it is now proposed to divide the districts further, these being indicated by figures. The line at the head of this note is the correct postal designation of the Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The adoption of the cypher after the district initials will, the Postmaster-General states, much facilitate the labour of sorting letters, and consequently ensure quicker deliveries. London residents are asked to put the new form of address on their stationery, and chemists renewing their stocks of memorandum-forms and other kinds of business stationery should bear this request in mind. The Post Office has published a list of principal streets in London, showing the initials of the postal district and the number of the office of delivery; this can be obtained free of charge at post-offices.

A German Prescription.

MORE than two years ago German papers, including those connected with medicine and pharmacy, said a great deal about boycotting medicines made in Great Britain, the B. W. & Co. products being particularly stigmatized. This did not prevent leading German medical practitioners from prescribing British products, as this engraving shows :

Berlin
22-3-16.

Rp.
Supp. Noviphasic Hydrochloride
gr. 1/4 (0.016 gm)
Burroughs Wellcome
Dr. 1/1000 1/2 inch for each
Jodiphenylguanidin hydrochloride
1/1000 of a grain of benzyl
mann Union Engl. 200000
- 1000 grains via supp.
jodiphenylguanidin hydrochloride
mann

This prescription was by an eminent medical man in Germany, and was dispensed by a leading apotheker there, who appears to have had no difficulty in supplying the suppositories made by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The patient received the prescription and the medicine, and, passing to a neighbouring country, had it again dispensed, the suppositories being identical with those supplied by the German apotheker. The prescription was written in March 1916, from which date many things may be judged: otherwise the facsimile speaks for itself.

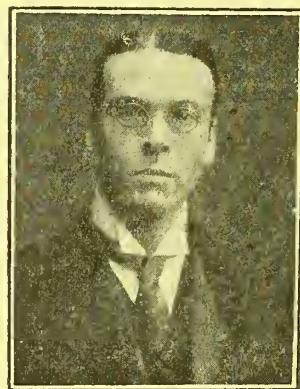
National Service.

THE PARTICULARS in regard to National Service which have been issued by the Ministry of Munitions do not apply directly to pharmacy. Pharmacists are advised not to take any action in the matter. So far neither they nor the drug-trade as such are included in the Schedule, and it is expected that if anything is proposed by the Director-General it will be on similar lines to medical practitioners and clergymen. We shall be glad to hear from any subscribers who are in difficulty about the matter.

Personalities.

WHEN Mr. Justice Shearman, who has been appointed by the Army Council to inquire into the raid on the office of Sir Theodore Cook, Editor of "The Field," held a preliminary sitting at the Law Courts, Strand, London, on Thursday, March 1, Professor William Jackson Pope, Cambridge, who has been appointed to assist his Lordship in the inquiry, was on the bench with him. It rarely happens that a chemist has to sit with a judge, and special interest attaches to Professor Pope's association in this case, which is concerned with the production of propellant explosives. Professor Pope is President-elect of the Chemical Society, and is one of the most distinguished chemists in this country. He is a Londoner, and was born on March 31, 1870. He received his scientific education at the Finsbury Technical College and the Central Technical College, South Kensington. At the latter he was one of Professor H. E. Armstrong's assistants, did splendid work, specialising in crystallography and in subjects related to stereochemistry. It was then that he commenced his contributions to the Chemical Society, which were always impressive, even when he was still a junior. His original communications were continued when he became head of the Chemistry Department of Goldsmiths' Institute, London, in 1897. His work developed into most notable researches on organic compounds containing selenium, sulphur, and tin, as the result of which he proved that optical activity may be due to asymmetry of the nitrogen, sulphur, selenium, and tin atoms. This discovery was a magnificent piece of work, and Professor Pope received, in 1903, the Longstaff Medal for it from the Chemical Society. Two years previous to that he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and head of the Chemistry Department at the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, being the first to occupy the position, which, for him, was associated with a Professorship of Chemistry in the University of Manchester. In 1908 he became Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge University, and is now regarded as a man of high and leading. He holds many academic and other honours such as M.A. Cantab., D.Sc. Man., LL.D. St. Andrews, and F.R.S. He has been a Fellow of the Chemical Society since 1891, and has served on the Council and as a Vice-President. Professor Pope is an old contributor to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, having written in regard to synthetic perfumes when he was in London.

MR. BENSON HARRIES, chemist, Newport, has been elected on the Central Ward Committee of National Service, Newport, Mon., also as an honorary director of the National Sailors Society.



PROFESSOR POPE.

Mr. A. PROCTOR ATKINSON, who has joined Dakin Brothers, Ltd., after his long association with Duncan, Flockhart & Co., is very well known in London as a drug-trade man, and also as a Mason and a Caledonian. He is Edinburgh born, but his grandfather, Robert Atkinson, was a Yorkshire man whose bosom friend and hunting companion, Mr. Richard Raimes, induced him to go to Edinburgh when he himself went to establish Raimes, Blanshard & Co. When Robert Atkinson's son had finished his school-days he served a five years' apprenticeship in the Raimes drug-house, but at the end of it

MR. A. PROCTOR ATKINSON.

joined his father in his jobmaster's business, although he retained his liking for pharmacy. This he transferred to his son Adam (the subject of these observations), and when his school-days were over in 1882, Mr. Proctor Atkinson was apprenticed to Duncan, Flockhart & Co., in the wholesale and manufacturing business at Canongate, Edinburgh. While with them he took up Minor studies at Heriot-Watt College, also with Professor Stevenson Macadam and his son, and took the regular Minor course under Mr. William Duncan at the Royal Dispensary, but unfortunately Mr. Atkinson's apprenticeship did not include three years in dispensing medical prescriptions, so he could not enter for the examination. In 1891 he became one of D., F. & Co.'s representatives, first as town traveller, then taking the place of provincial men, and after he had had five years' experience of this the firm decided to start a London branch, with Mr. Atkinson at the head of it. He was sent here early in 1896, and on May 4, with two men and a boy, he opened the branch in Snow Hill. It was doubled in the following year, and by 1900 the business of the undertaking had so grown that the branch was removed to a six-floor warehouse at 143 Farringdon Road, then in January 1915 to a still larger warehouse at No. 155, to which last month several floors of No. 157 were added. The development of a business of this nature is due to origin, but Mr. Proctor Atkinson has a genius for organisation, a power in concentration, and courtesy with personal attractiveness which influenced the development. He is still on the bright side of fifty, and the work at Dakin's should just suit him as a man of great potentiality.

Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Atkinson were entertained to luncheon at the Trocadero Restaurant on March 3, by D., F. & Co.'s London representatives and indoor departmental heads, Mr. Walter Sanford presiding. After the meal Mr. Sanford addressed the company in a happy speech, in the course of which he mentioned Mr. Atkinson's abilities and rare business capacity, dwelling also upon the work he had accomplished during the past twenty-one years in establishing, organising, and developing the D., F. & Co. branch. He also spoke happily of Mrs. Atkinson, and concluded by presenting Mr. Atkinson with a gold hunter watch and Mrs. Atkinson with a marquise diamond ring, with an illuminated address in an album recording the staff's appreciation of Mr. Atkinson's worth and their esteem, this being signed by every one. Mr. G. Duncan Bowie then, like the late Professor Blackie, spoke "the truth in love," his subject the guest of the day, and his words expressing high appreciation and warm regard. After Mr. Bowie's speech a number of telegrams were read, and remarks were made by Messrs. Fountain, Dean, Buchan, Turner, Lawson, and Baker, all regretting the parting with their chief. Mr. Atkinson then thanked the company, and all who had been associated with him in Farringdon Road, for their kindness to him and his wife, who also in a neat little speech gave point to this part of the proceedings, after which hearty thanks to the Chairman and "Auld Lang Syne" concluded the proceedings.



Mr. THEO. H. WARDLEWORTH, general purchasing agent of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., has, at the request of the Imperial Munitions Board, placed his services at their disposal. Mr. Wardleworth was a member of the Canadian Trade Commission which visited this country last year.

Mr. WILLIAM KELSEY, M.P.S., pharmacist and dispensing chemist, 81 High Street, Smethwick, Staffs, writes in regard to our report of the death of Mr. William Kelsey, dispenser to the Invicta Medical Society, Gillingham (C. & D., March 3, p. 40), in which it was stated that "Mr. Kelsey passed the Minor examination in January 1910, being then at Smethwick, Birmingham." There is only one Mr. William Kelsey on the Register of Chemists and Druggists—namely, he who now writes to us from 81 High Street, Smethwick—and he has no connection whatsoever with the late William Kelsey of Gillingham. We regret that Mr. Kelsey, Smethwick, should have suffered inconvenience through the report, and it perhaps does not require this assurance that he is continuing there the business of the late W. H. Otty, chemist and druggist.

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Local Government Bill to prevent the treatment of venereal diseases otherwise than by duly qualified medical practitioners, and to control the supply of remedies therefor, and other matters connected therewith, was introduced in the House of Lords on March 6 and read a first time.

The Bill consists of three clauses, of which the following is the principal :

Prevention of the Treatment of Venereal Disease or the Supply of Remedies therefor, otherwise than by duly qualified persons.

1.—(1) In any area in which this Act is in operation, a person shall not, unless he is a duly qualified medical practitioner, for reward either direct or indirect, treat any person for venereal disease or prescribe any remedy therefor, or give any advice in connection with the treatment thereof, whether the advice is given to the person to be treated or to any other person.

(2) In any area in which this Act is in operation, a person shall not sell, offer for sale, supply, offer to supply, or dispense any drug or medicinal or other preparation as a remedy for venereal disease, unless the remedy is dispensed on and in accordance with the written prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner, and is supplied for the use of the person for whom the remedy has been prescribed: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect—

(a) The sale or supply of any such drug or preparation by, or to, a duly qualified medical practitioner; or

(b) The wholesale sale or supply of any such drug or preparation.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this section, he shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months.

(4) In this Act the expression "venereal disease" means syphilis, gonorrhœa, or soft chancre, or any disease of the genito-urinary organs which may reasonably be suspected to be venereal disease.

Clause 2 states that the Act will operate in any area to which it is applied by order of the Local Government Board—England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

[It is understood that the Bill is, with the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, to be referred to a Grand Committee (C. & D., March 3, p. 44), but the drug-trade and chemists and druggists should rely upon nobody but themselves, their rights being threatened by the Bill.—Editor C. & D.]

WAGES IN THE CHEMICAL TRADES.

Sir L. Worthington Evans, M.P., announced on March 6 that an investigation into the wages of women

in controlled establishments in the chemical, oil, and glass trades is about to be made. The Order designed to meet the conditions in the engineering and allied trades is not directly appropriate.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION.

Sir William Collins, M.P., is, as we go to press, questioning the Foreign Secretary as to how many of the forty-four signatory Powers to the International Opium Convention have deposited their ratifications, which have not done so, and which have signed the special protocol prepared by the third conference in 1914 indicating their willingness to put the Convention into force.

VACCINATION.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., on Monday alluded to the circular sent out by the Local Government Board making regulations for medical officers to vaccinate at a fee of 2s. 6d. per case. He said it is desirable that further facilities should be provided for securing on the occurrence of small-pox the vaccination and re-vaccination of persons who have come in contact with the infection.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on March 7, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government, after full consideration, do not propose to interfere with the ordinary Easter holidays, or in Scotland with the spring holiday. The Government, however, rely upon all workpeople realising the importance of returning to work promptly after the holidays.

SPIRITS (HOSPITAL SUPPLIES).

Sir J. Touché, M.P., on Monday, March 5, called attention to the hardships inflicted upon hospitals by the restrictions governing the withdrawal of spirits from bond and the inability of retailers to supply the small quantity of brandy necessary owing to their being unable to show an average, and the hon. member cited the case of the Great Northern Central Hospital.—Mr. Baldwin (replying for the Government) said no representations have been made to the Board of Customs and Excise by the hospitals as to the effect upon them of the present restrictions, but further inquiry will be made into the case of this particular hospital.

PHARMACISTS AND THE ARMY.

Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh, M.P., who has been raising in Parliament the question of manipulative surgery (with special reference to Mr. Barker, the bone-setter), asked the Home Secretary on Tuesday whether any representations have been made by the Privy Council to the Pharmaceutical Society with a view to securing the registration in this country of pharmacists who hold diplomas obtained in countries outside Great Britain; whether he is aware that there is a need of pharmacists for Army work; what reply has been given by the Pharmaceutical Society; and whether, in the event of their insisting on a monopoly, the House will be asked to pass legislation with a view to securing that the necessary supply of pharmacists will be obtained in spite of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Sir G. Cave, in referring the hon. member to the reply which he gave on February 27 to the hon. member for Derby, said no representation has been received as to any shortage of pharmacists for Army work. The matter is one that will have to be dealt with, but he cannot at present make any promise as to the introduction of legislation.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHEMICAL ENTERPRISES.—A correspondent in "Nature" comments rather strongly upon efforts being made to float chemical enterprises so far as waste of capital is concerned, and states that it is evident that great difficulties are ahead in the most fundamental of all chemical manufactures—namely, the production of sulphuric acid.

NEO-SALVARSAN.—In the United States the price of neo-salvarsan has advanced \$1.00 per tube in second-hands to a basis of \$6.00 to \$6.50. Fake or spurious salvarsan has lately appeared in New York City, and one druggist who was apprehended was found to have in his possession 8,000 tubes of salvarsan, of which amount fully 50 per cent. were spurious, the fraud consisting of the substitution of ordinary table-salt or else dextrin.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on March 7 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. The councillors present were Mr. E. White (President), Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), and Messrs. F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, T. Guthrie, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Keall, L. M. Parry, P. F. Rowsell, F. P. Sargeant, H. Skinner, and J. R. Young.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the PRESIDENT said he had received apologies for absence from Messrs. Deakin, Goode, and Harrison.

DEATH.

Reference was then made to the death of Mr. J. E. Lord, chemist and druggist, Rawtenstall, who had a taste for natural history and microscopy.

Mr. GIFFORD said Mr. Lord had a good reputation in Lancashire as a scientific man, and was esteemed by everybody he came across.

Mr. KEALL mentioned that Mr. Lord was a personal friend of his (Mr. Keall's) brother.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Forty-four members were elected and thirty-one student associates. Three persons were restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists, and fifteen persons to their former position in the Society. The Registrar further reported that he had since last month registered thirty-five apprentices or students.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary to the Admiralty inquired into the circumstances in which a chemist is alleged to have refused to supply a narcotic to a naval surgeon. This was referred to the Law Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. C. J. Radermacher enclosing his seventieth and last consecutive annual subscription to the Society, and adding that if that does not relieve him from further payments he proposed to adopt a voluntary withdrawal from the Society. A postscript to the letter added that the date of the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1841 synchronised with the date of his birth with a seniority of nine years. The PRESIDENT, commenting on the letter, said that Mr. Radermacher passed the Major examination in 1855, and was the apprentice-master of Michael Carteighe. Mr. Rowsell suggested that Mr. Radermacher be elected an honorary member. Mr. SARGEANT said that if they had the power to suspend the payment of subscriptions from members on active service they could act in the present case. Mr. YOUNG: It could be done by a resolution of Council. The matter is to be considered before Mr. Radermacher's subscription expires.

The Board of Education forwarded a copy of the Medical Grant Regulations.

The Board of Scientific Societies forwarded a copy of the report of the Committee on National Instruction in Technical Optics. This was accompanied by a letter asking the Society to nominate a representative on the Board. Mr. White was elected for the position.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The SECRETARY then read the report of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on the previous day. The



MR. C. J. RADERMACHER.

receipts of the General Fund since the last meeting were £3,265. 2s. 4d., made up as follows: Penalties and costs, £41. 10s.; "Journal," £1. 15s. 5d.; B.P. Codex, £6. 3s. 2d.; subscriptions, £2,831. 17s.; registration-fees, £109. 4s.; restoration-fees, £1. 3s.; rent of rooms, £1. 6d.; election of Pharmaceutical Committee, 7s. 6d.; "Chemists' Annual," £265. 2s. 3d. After deducting the payments ordered at the last meeting, there remained a balance of £2,266. 13s. 11d. From this payments amounting to £1,803. 17s. 9d. were recommended. The balances on the Benevolent Fund were: Current account, £724. 9s. 5d.; donation account, £31. 0s. 11d.; Orphan Fund, £87. 6s. 9d.

The TREASURER, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the subscriptions received last month were £155. in excess of a year ago. The other balances were good. He mentioned that £190. of the donation account had been invested in War Loan.

Mr. ROWSELL attributed the increased amount received for the Orphan Fund to the mention of that fund on the subscription-forms sent out to members.

The SECRETARY confirmed this view.

Mr. F. J. GIBSON said he supposed the payments recommended are of the usual character. It seemed like passing these in the dark when one did not know what they were.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE.

The SECRETARY read the report of this Committee which met on the previous day. This recommended grants to nine applicants amounting to £129. In regard to the scheme for a bureau to assist pharmacists returning from the Army to civil life, it was recommended that the matter be dealt with in the next circular to Associations.

Mr. BILSON, in moving the adoption of the report, said that among the donations received last month were the following: Mr. Frost, Worthing, £1. (from the sale of a formula for glycerin substitute); West Ham Association, £1. ; S.W. London Pharmacists' Association, £1. 10s. ; Bradford Pharmacists' Association, £1. ; Mr. A. E. King (collecting-box), 11s. In regard to the scheme for assisting returned soldiers connected with the drug-trade a bureau is to be opened at 17 Bloomsbury Square, and it is intended to ask for the co-operation and sympathy of local Associations in the endeavour to extend the hand of friendship to these men whether wounded or not. A fund will be opened if necessary. Mr. Bilson also referred to the collecting-boxes for the Benevolent Fund, and said it is desirable that these should be opened every three months and the contents remitted to the office.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next read. In that part dealing with the school staff it was mentioned that Mr. C. H. Warner had resigned his position of lecturer in botany as he hopes to take his medical qualification soon and pass into the Royal Army Medical Corps. It was suggested that Professor Greenish should be authorised to take steps to obtain a successor for the position vacated. The regulations for the Ransom Research Fellowship were drafted on the lines of the trust deed. It was agreed to send the draft to Mr. Francis Ransom for approval. The Reconstruction Committee made inquiries as to the position after the war of students whose technical training was interrupted by the outbreak of war. It was recommended that the Secretary should personally explain the position in regard to the statutory examinations of the Society.

The report was adopted.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The report of this Committee was next taken. The Committee considered a communication from the Board of Education (British Prisoners of War Educational Scheme) inviting the Society to send a representative to a Conference respecting courses of study in enemy and neutral countries being recognised by examining bodies. The President reported that he had attended the Conference as the Society's representative, and had made it clear that the Society would meet the position in a very liberal spirit. The President reported on the work which

had been done and which was in progress in connection with the report to be presented by the Society to the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy relative to the position of essential drugs and chemicals after the war. The Parliamentary Secretary reported on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and on the proposed Bill from the Local Government Board dealing with venereal diseases. The following report of the deputation regarding the

VENEREAL DISEASES BILL

to the Local Government Board which took place on February 13 was agreed to:

Present: Sir H. C. Monro, Mr. Willis, Sir A. Newsome, and Sir Almeric Fitzroy.

Deputation: Messrs. Edmund White, P. F. Rowsell, J. Keall, W. S. Glyn-Jones, W. J. Uglov Woocock, A. J. Chater, and G. A. Mallinson.

Mr. Rowsell epitomised the pharmaceutical aspect of the case as being designed to conserve the right of pharmacists to supply remedies for which they may be asked, but at the same time they desired to do something to aid the efforts proposed for combating venereal diseases. Mr. Glyn-Jones dealt with the wording of the clauses submitted by the Department, and demonstrated the extreme inadvisability of employing phrasology which would prove impracticable in interpretation. The systematic elimination of the worst form of quack treatment was to be aimed at, and the clauses submitted would not bring that about. He suggested as an alternative that the extension of the Apothecaries Act and the alteration of its procedure so that prosecutions might be instituted by fiat of an appropriate Government Department would meet the case as to unqualified treatment of venereal diseases. It was the view of the deputation that it was inequitable to add extra privileges to the doctors and take away an existing privilege from the chemists. With regard to the question of supplying remedies or specifics, it would be well to take the language of the Medicine Stamp Acts, which had the advantage of judicial interpretation and had acquired a definite legal meaning, and apply it to all preparations held out as specifics or remedies for the cure or relief of the diseases in question.

The President emphasised the desire of the Society to co-operate with the Government in suppressing quackery, but made it clear that it was essential in the interests of pharmacists that the measures taken should be equitable, and should operate in a proper way. The Society did not wish to act as carping critics, but felt it to be essential to point out the difficulties of carrying out the objects in view in the way suggested by the Department. Mr. Glyn-Jones' criticisms were offered in that sense. In reply to Sir H. Monro, Mr. Woocock said that there was no objection in principle to Clause 1 if certain technical alterations in the wording were made, but there was the question of increasing the privileges of medical practitioners. Mr. Glyn-Jones took exception to Clause 1 on the ground that it was unnecessary, seeing that the law already dealt with unqualified practice, and, moreover, the wording did not touch the long-standing problem of the relationship between the medical and pharmaceutical professions. After further discussion the deputation, at the request of Sir H. Monro, undertook to put alternative suggestions into writing, and to forward the same immediately. Accordingly the same evening the deputation attended on Mr. Glyn-Jones at the House of Commons and approved a considered statement. It was delivered by hand to Sir H. Monro the next morning.

The Parliamentary Secretary further reported the action he had taken in the House respecting the Indecent Advertisement Clause of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, and stated that the Bill is now under consideration by a Grand Committee, and would receive thorough critical examination by all interests concerned. The President supplemented the report of the Parliamentary Secretary, and the Committee expressed its complete satisfaction with the prompt and vigorous action which had been taken in connection with these important Bills. A letter from the West Bromwich Pharmaceutical Association was considered urging the Society to educate the public in the Press in regard to chemists. A letter from a member of the Society resident in British South Africa was received calling attention to certain proposals for the provision of x-ray treatment in the Colony, and to the fact that apparently such work is intended to be confined exclusively to qualified medical practitioners to the exclusion of pharmacists who may be in possession of expert knowledge relating to the latest methods in vogue

for radiograph and allied work. It was left to the President and Secretary to draft a suitable letter in reply.

The report of this Committee which formed part of the report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee dealt with various problems in the administration of the Medical Benefit of the National Insurance Act. It was decided that previous *ex-gratia* payments cannot be used as a precedent in support of the claim for the consideration of deficits in the 1915 Drug Fund. Consideration was given to resolutions sent by the Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Committee dealing with imperfections of the National Insurance Act and the Medical Benefit Regulations. The discussion was postponed pending the final report of the Tariff Investigation Sub-Committee. The Essex County Association sent a resolution relating to sanatorium prescriptions, which also was deferred. The question was raised of obtaining two pharmaceutical representatives on Insurance Committees, and the Commissioners are to be approached with the suggestion in case of new legislation connected with the National Insurance Acts.

The report was adopted.

FREQUENCY OF COUNCIL-MEETINGS.

MR. SARGEANT then proposed the following motion, of which he had given notice :

"That the meetings of the Council be suspended for the months of May and July unless business, urgent in the opinion of the President, demand such meetings."

He said he was aware that they had no legal right to suspend the Council-meetings, but that they could carry this out in the spirit. There is a call for tremendous conservation of energy, and economies should be made in every possible way. No doubt if the meetings were suspended as he suggested, there would be a cry that the Society is run by the officials. Mr. Sargeant acknowledged that there are disadvantages in his proposal, but he considered the advantages outweighed them.

MR. GUTHRIE seconded the motion as a disagreeable necessity forced on us by the seriousness of the times.

MR. ROWSELL said the Committee-meetings did not seem to be affected by the proposal. He considered the work of the Council very necessary in these times, and, moreover, the Council-meetings are the smaller part of the duties.

MR. CAMPKIN could see very little chance of saving anything by the proposal, as the Committee-meetings would still be held. He suggested that an amalgamation of Committees might effect a saving of time. He could only support the motion if the whole question were considered and the by-laws altered.

MR. CUFF was not in favour of the motion, but he suggested that one meeting only in May would be sufficient, instead of two which are generally held.

MR. YOUNG was in sympathy with the motion. The subject, he said, should be approached from the national point of view. They ought not to neglect the call for economy of all kinds. The suspension of the two meetings would afford a breathing-time for the staff and save an appreciable sum.

MR. PARRY said the question resolved itself into one of whether the meetings are of value. If they are not of value it is unnecessary to meet so often. His view was, however, that the time at present available is insufficient for debating many urgent problems such, for instance, as the sugar shortage. To suspend the meetings would create misunderstandings and do more harm than good.

MR. GIFFORD said war-time has magnified immensely the importance of the Council-meetings, a fact which differentiates these meetings from those of public bodies which have suspended activities.

MR. SKINNER said he had thought of the long distances which some members have to travel, but he did not think the saving in expense would justify them in omitting any of the meetings. He opposed the motion in the interests of the Society.

MR. SARGEANT replied, and the PRESIDENT and SECRETARY spoke.

On putting the motion to the meeting five members voted in favour of it and twelve against. The President then declared the motion lost.

The Library, School, and House Committee was entrusted with the duty of drafting the annual report of the Council.

Messrs. Gamble, Grier, and Wilson were appointed examiners to conduct the Council Prizes Examinations. This concluded the public business.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Complaint against a Chemist.

An inquiry under Part VII. of the National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Regulations (England), 1913, was held at the Office of the Insurance Commissioners, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W., on March 5, to investigate a representation which had been made by the West Ham Insurance Committee that the continuance on the chemists' panel of Mr. T. S. Beckett would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the medical service of insured persons. Mr. J. Fischer Williams presided, the other members of the Committee of Inquiry being the Rev. Mr. Yoward and Mr. Hugo Wolff.

Mr. MacGowan, Clerk to the Commissioners, opened the proceedings, and the Chairman called on Mr. C. A. Clark, Clerk of the West Ham Insurance Committee, to state his complaint.

Mr. Clark, who put in various documents connected with the case, called attention to the clause in the chemists' agreement regarding dispensing :

"The dispensing of medicines shall be performed either by or under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, or by a person who for three years immediately prior to December 16, 1911, has acted as a dispenser to a practitioner or a public institution."

Continuing, Mr. Clark said that on November 14 he called at Mr. Beckett's shop at 67 Victoria Dock Road, Canning Town, and saw a Mr. Campkin, who was in charge of the shop. He (Mr. Clark) was told that he could not see Mr. Beckett. Subsequent correspondence brought a letter from Mr. Beckett, 100 Portway, West Ham, stating that Mr. Campkin was in charge of the pharmacy at 67 Victoria Dock Road, during Mr. Beckett's illness and pending his recovery, which has been retarded somewhat. Mr. Clark next asked whether Mr. Campkin is a qualified person within the meaning of the clause in the agreement quoted above. This brought a reply from Mr. Beckett that Campkin had been apprenticed with him and had acted as his assistant for thirty-five years, and, although he is not qualified, he thought that with his knowledge of the business it would be safer in his hands than if left in charge of a stranger. The correspondence was placed before the Medical Benefit Committee and referred to the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee. Mr. Beckett being invited to attend an inquiry, Mrs. Beckett came to the meeting at the appointed time, in place of her husband, who was too ill to attend. The facts of the case were admitted.

Mr. J. Fischer Williams : I may say here that the Commissioners have received a letter from Mr. Beckett admitting the truth of the complaints and stating that he is content to leave the case to the Commissioners.

Mr. Clark, continuing, said that medicines containing poisons had been dispensed, contrary to the Pharmacy Acts.

Mr. James Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the West Ham Pharmaceutical Committee and a member of the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee, was called as a witness. He described his qualification as "member of the Pharmaceutical Society." He recognised the prescriptions produced as those which were before the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee. Many contained poison. In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Kirkpatrick referred to one prescription, dated November 4, which contained tinct. chloroform.

Mr. Clark called the attention of the Committee to

Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, which requires the business to be conducted by a qualified person, and said it would seem that there was an infringement of the Act. In reply to the Chairman, he said that Mr. Beckett's certificate of qualification was exhibited as required by the section. In reply to Mr. Yoward, Mr. Clark said he took the word "supervision" in the dispensing agreement to mean subject to the personal check by a qualified person. He added that the Insurance Committee feel that they must protect the insured persons against the risk of incorrect dispensing. In reply to Mr. Wolff, Mr. Clark said that Mr. Beckett was on the panel for one shop only; the address "100 Portway" was a private house, three miles from the shop.

The Chairman said the decision of the Committee would be promulgated in due course.

Reports from Local Centres.

ENGLAND.

Buckinghamshire.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on March 1, chemists' accounts amounting to 185*l.* were passed. Doctors in prescribing last year kept within the limits of drugs allowed, so no surcharge will be necessary.

Liverpool.—The Liverpool Pharmaceutical Committee met at the Royal Institution on February 27. The following have withdrawn from the panel:—Part I. : L. V. Angel, 241 Great Homer Street; B. Cluett, 95 St. James Street; F. F. Ronés Exors., 265 Boeck Road; and W. H. Walker, 54 Rose Lane, Mossley Hill. From Part II. : W. Townson's Executrix, 2 Russell Street. The Insurance Committee has furnished returns to the Commissioners which show adequate medical and pharmaceutical services for 1917. Doctors on the panel numbered 2,111 in 1916 and the same this year. Dispensing chemists were 121 in 1916 and 117 this year. Other contractors were seven last year and six this. Liverpool homœopathic chemists requested a revision of 1916 prices, and the Commissioners have agreed to the following revised scale, which is in many respects an improvement on 1916 rates :

For tinctures, pills, and triturations: 3*ij.* 3*d.*, 3*ij.* 4*d.*, 3*iv.* 5*d.*, 3*v.* 6*d.*, 3*v.* 7*d.*, 3*j.* 9*d.*. Tablets: 1 doz. 4*d.*, 2 doz. 5*d.*, 3 doz. 6*d.*, for each extra doz. 1*d.* (in lieu of 3*d.* as at present).

Mixtures and ointments at Tariff rates.

Mother tinctures at Keene & Ashwell's prices *plus* dispensing-fee and establishment-charges.

The Commissioners also agreed that the 0.3*d.* additional dispensing-fee should be paid on homœopathic prescriptions for 1916, but the amended flat-rate for 1917 is the maximum that the Commissioners are prepared to agree to, consequently this special war allowance will not be paid on these prescriptions during the current year.

Middlesbrough.—The Pharmaceutical Committee decided on March 1 to supply the necessary information for Tariff revision for 1918. The monthly meetings of the local Association being suspended owing to the war, it was agreed, in order that the Benevolent Fund shall not suffer, that the collecting-box be sent round periodically to each pharmacy.

Portsmouth.—A meeting of this Insurance Committee was held on March 1, when it was reported that the Pricing Committee had completed the pricing of prescriptions for December. The payments in advance to the chemists for the month of December 1916 were confirmed and balancing payments authorised. Arrangements were made for the payment of the war bonus of 0.3*d.* per prescription payable to chemists in respect of 1916, and for the allowance for 1917 to be included in the chemists' accounts in the ordinary course of pricing. In reply to inquiries from the Finance Committee, it was reported that a letter had been received from the Commissioners stating that they hoped soon to be in a position to announce the amount of the grants payable in respect of the extra cost of pricing prescriptions under the new system. The Commissioners stated that while Committees might rely on their dealing justly with the circumstances of the various Committees, it must be clearly understood that the grants would be fixed by reference

to the extent to which (taking into account all relevant circumstances) the new work of pricing had increased the administrative responsibilities of Insurance Committees. It had never been intended or proposed that the Commissioners, in lieu of making such grants, should merely defray out of Exchequer funds whatever was spent by Insurance Committees on the work of pricing over and above their expenditure under the previous system of checking. A letter was received from the Commissioners regarding the earlier closing of chemists' shops under the Home Office Order, and it was stated in reply that in this area arrangements had been made whereby the supply of medicines to insured persons is provided after closing hours. As certain panel chemists in the Volunteers must close their shops at 7.30 on three nights a week so as to drill, it was decided to write to the local Tribunal about the matter. The difficulty of obtaining glycerin is to be laid before the Commissioners.

Sheffield.—The Insurance Committee met in the Town Hall, on March 7. It was reported that the Panel Committee had investigated the excessive prescribing of drugs, and the prescriptions of six practitioners are to be further investigated. At a special meeting of the Panel Committee two doctors attended to defend their procedure. The Committee found that excessive and extravagant prescribing had taken place in both cases, but one doctor had only recently joined the panel, and for this and other reasons the Panel Committee recommended that no surcharge be made, but he should be warned. It was agreed that the second doctor should be surcharged 5*l.* 10*s.* Two other prescriptions had been dealt with as unusual in character. One was found in order, and the doctor offered to withdraw the second (salvarsan) and pay the amount. It was decided to deduct 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* from the practitioner's account. The Panel Committee does not agree with the Ayrshire medical referees' scheme, and the whole matter was held over. The Commissioners wrote saying it is necessary to make an immediate call for medical practitioners liable to military service, and it was decided that the following panel doctors be released : A. H. G. Mackintosh, R. T. Martin, Blakely, W. R. O'Keefe, J. Wier, V. C. H. Dearden, H. Gordon Webb, C. C. W. Mays, and Reynolds. The Commissioners are also satisfied that the dispensing arrangements are adequate, and that the 0.3*d.* grant should be made in two payments, and the additional fee should be included in the original account for 1917. The Pricing Committee thought one payment would cause less labour, and on the motion of Mr. J. T. Appleton it was decided that the extra payment be made in one amount. Payments were ordered to be made to chemists of 232*l.* 12*s.* balance of December 1916 accounts, and 633*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* on account of January 1917.

Shipley.—The Shipley (Yorkshire) Insurance Committee has again had the Baildon dispensing difficulty under consideration (see *C. & D.*, February 3 and 10). It appeared that the only chemist in the town still refuses to dispense Insurance prescriptions, and that a doctor who had withdrawn from the medical panel, but had arranged to return and to dispense drugs, also now refuses to do so because the conditions are not satisfactory. Though various courses were suggested, and it was stated that a Shipley chemist had offered to establish a house of call in Baildon, no decision was come to.

Surrey.—The County Pharmaceutical Committee met at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on February 28, when the 1916 balance-sheet was presented, and the members considered "P.S. 34" relating to Tariff revision, and an appropriate response was arranged.

Worcester.—The Insurance Committee agreed on February 23 to allow repeat prescriptions during the period of the war. A report from the Joint Pricing Bureau showed that the average cost of prescriptions per person on the doctors' lists for March was 6.22*d.*, for June 5.22*d.*, and September 4.56*d.* This was 1*s.* 4*d.* for the three quarters, leaving 8*d.* out of the 2*s.* for the last quarter. This showed that this year they would be well within the 2*s.*, and chemists will be paid in full.

Cellulose and Chemical Industry.

ON Friday evening, March 2, the discourse at the Royal Institution was delivered by Mr. Charles F. Cross, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.I.C., the subject being "Cellulose and Chemical Industry (1866-1916)." Mr. Cross is one of the eighteen distinguished scientists who have been nominated for Fellowship of the Royal Society. It seems but

yesterday since the late Thomas Christy called attention to the work on cellulose being done at Kew by two young chemists—Cross and Bevan. That work has given this country position in the chemistry of papermaking, and Mr. Cross and his colleague, Mr. E. J. Bevan, F.I.C., are the authors of a standard book on papermaking. Mr. Cross is a science graduate of the University of London; he has been a Fellow of the Chemical Society since 1879, and a member

MR. C. F. CROSS.

of its Council on three occasions. At the last annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry he was awarded the Society's gold medal for his conspicuous services to chemical industry, especially on paper. At last week's lecture he pointed out that our planet as we know it is dominated by an oxygen and water chemistry in the air around us and the oceans, but there is a third substance of great importance in cellulose, which is the framework and the setting of plant-life. It is a truism that we are unconscious of air and we take water for granted, and cellulose is nothing but a name. Cotton is the most important form of cellulose, and the production of this amounts every year to 12,000 millions of pounds, subject to a 15 per cent. annual increase. Cotton is specially important at present, for nitro-cellulose is the absolute material basis of war. It has been assumed that cotton is the only suitable form of cellulose for the manufacture of propellants, but there is another form of wood-cellulose, of which he showed a small specimen, that Germany has been using as a substitute for cotton. In 1866 the chemical processes connected with cellulose were largely incidental to dyeing and calico-printing, though at that time we had a knowledge of gun-cotton and collodion.

The first process described by Mr. Cross was the utilisation of esparto grass as a source of wood-pulp in papermaking. Cellulose is not found in nature as a pure substance. In an ordinary leaf certain parts pass into a soluble form, leaving the skeleton of the leaf. These conditions are found in a rotting heap of leaves, which is an illustration of the break-down of the leaf, where the fleshy parts are dissolved away and the fibro-vascular tissue of the nature of wood is left. In breaking down these structures in the laboratory, we use alkali or acid, and in the case of esparto the grass is boiled with caustic soda, and the grass fibres are washed and bleached. After the introduction of esparto the trade in the grass rapidly grew to 200,000 tons annually, but it has for many years remained stationary at that figure. The reason for this is that other materials have come into use. We are indebted to Spain and North Africa for a steady supply of esparto. It was discovered that sulphurous acid in the form of bisulphite is able to pulp wood, and this soon became an industrial process of great magnitude. An important moral question here arose. We like to get wood-pulp, but as chemists we are not satis-

fied to lose anything. In esparto grass a by-product of great value, consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of wax and oil, is produced. The inspectors who looked after pulp-factories used to complain of dust, and a process was introduced by which this cuticular dust was collected, and this was found to contain 33 per cent. of wax, a substance of considerable value. Three factories produced as much as fifty tons of wax from this source, valued at 80*l.* a ton, thus securing 4,000*l.* annually for what formerly was a waste product.

Two sets of processes are applied to cellulose, the down-grade or destructive process, and the up-grade or synthetic process. Of the former an example is the destructive distillation of wood, which is the principal source of acetic acid, acetone, and wood spirit, which are of use in the manufacture of explosives. If cotton-wool be treated with sulphuric acid diluted with one, two, or three volumes of water, different results are obtained. With three volumes a viscous solution is produced, which later becomes as fluid as water, and from this glucose is obtained. Starch is, however, less costly, and it is usually employed in the production of sugar and alcohol. When vegetable matter is burned ash is always left, and in the case of the equisetum the residue is siliceous. If cellulose be impregnated with metals we get skeletons, and this is the foundation of the incandescent gas-mantle industry. Silk is impregnated with thorium and cerium, and after the silk is burned away the metals retain the skeleton form. Of the synthetic derivatives of cellulose the best-known and original form is the nitrate, which is obtained by plunging cotton into nitric acid. Gun-cotton so made is the basis of explosives, and its value depends upon its colloid condition, and maintaining itself in plastic continuous masses. In addition to the nitric ester there is an acetic ester, which takes up 60 to 70 per cent. of added weight, and its plastic characteristics still persist. The acetate is the one substance that has been found suitable for treating the planes of aeroplanes. It is a water-resisting substance, and by its use the planes are rendered taut and the acetate acts as a preservative. The cellulose-acetate industry is a modern one. The British Cellulose Co. have erected large works at Derby, and will soon be manufacturing large quantities. The acetate is combustible but not explosive, and mixed with plastifying substances it is used as a basis for many useful and non-inflammable articles, which are much superior to celluloid. It is used, for instance, for the discs in gas-masks. Mercerisation, which was devised by Mercer in 1850, consists of treating cotton with caustic-soda solution, then neutralising with acid, and washing. This has the effect of shrinking the cotton, but if it is opposed by strain, so that it does not shrink or contract, a brilliant lustre is produced, which has the effect of silk or satin. When carbon bisulphide is added to caustic soda and wood-pulp, a true chemical combination takes place. The substance swells and becomes water-soluble, and this is the foundation of the well-known viscose, such as is used for capping bottles. The plastic mass spontaneously reverts to cellulose. The manufacture of so-called artificial fibres was explained, but they are not artificial, and we need not apologise for them. These are made by forcing the plastic viscous material through fine orifices into water, this producing fine filaments which are highly resistant and are spun and woven like pure cotton or silk.

The lecture was illustrated by specimens of all the various cellulose products, and the audience was most appreciative throughout.

PROFESSIONAL CHEMISTS are scarce in the United States at present. Young men enter Government service at \$1,200, and get increases up to \$1,800 a year, heads of laboratories getting \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. It is the European war and increased demand for American chemical products which have induced the Government shortage.

Institute of Chemistry.

THE thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland was held in the Society's house, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C., on March 1, Sir James J. Dobbie, F.R.S. (President), in the chair.

THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

was presented, and showed that during the year 1915-16 72 Fellows, 14 Associates, and 48 new Students had been elected; 28 Fellows, 1 Associate, and 18 Students had died; and 4 Fellows and 5 Students had resigned. The roll of the Institute contained on January 26, 1917, 1,270 Fellows, 222 Associates, and 406 Registered Students. During the year the Council had appointed Fellows to assist in work or advice for which they were asked by the following:

The Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies.

Conference of the Committee on the Neglect of Science. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: Standing Committee on Glass and Optical Instruments.

Conference of the Teachers' Registration Council on Professional Preliminary Examinations.

London Chamber of Commerce: Conference of the Chemical Trade Section.

The financial statement showed a satisfactory increase from subscriptions and entrance-fees over those of 1915. The total receipts for the year were 4,014*l.*, but of this 800*l.* was on loan from the bank, and 190*l.* from the sale of 4½ per cent. War stock. The actual subscriptions from Fellows, Associates, and Students amounted to 1,439*l.* 9s. 7d.; from entrance-fees 367*l.* 10s. was received, and from examinations and laboratory 71*l.* The Building Fund showed 25,265*l.* 6s. 10d. on the receipts side of the account, and the payments amounted to 20,334*l.* 10s. 8d. The Council stated that the sum now considered necessary to complete the scheme of equipment and furnishing is estimated at 2,250*l.* The following statement in regard to professional chemistry and the war was made:

"The Institute has continued to keep a register which has led to many chemists receiving commissions in branches of the services calling for scientific attainments, whilst others have received appointments in Government and controlled factories, or have been transferred from military to civilian duty of a more scientific character. Every endeavour has been made to meet the requirements of the Government Departments concerned, and the assistance of the Institute has been given impartially to all chemists whether connected with the Institute or not. In four cases the unauthorised use of degrees by candidates, not members of the Institute, seeking official appointments was observed, and the circumstances were reported to the proper authorities."

Dealing with the Glass Research Committee, the Council paid a high tribute to Professor Herbert Jackson for his work, stating that they had received from him formulas of batch mixtures for the manufacture of the following kinds of glass:

For thermometers for both high and ordinary temperatures.

Leadless opal for forming the enamel backing for thermometers.

Lead glass of high density for x-ray shields.

Glasses and enamels for the manufacture of artificial human eyes.

Tinted glass for special purposes.

Glass for chimneys for incandescent burners; gauge-glasses.

Oval glass for various purposes.

Glass for electric-light bulbs and soft black glass for filling in the brass caps of incandescent electric lamps.

Enamel for sealing platinum into soft glass; blue enamel for sealing metallic wire into glass; glass for reagent-bottles, and white glass for milk-bottles.

Clay Research and other subjects were also dealt with, and on the work of the Institute generally full details were given in the report.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

was then given by Sir J. J. Dobbie, who, we may recall, is the Government Chemist, and has been a Fellow of the Institute since 1887. The President was educated at the Glasgow High School and at the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Leipzig. He was assistant to the Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow University, and from there went, in 1884, to Bangor as Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Wales. There he remained until 1903, when he was appointed Director of the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh, remaining there until 1909, when he succeeded Sir T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S., as Principal of the Government Laboratories. Sir

SIR J. J. DOBBIE.

James Dobbie's research-work includes many communications to the Chemical and Royal Societies on corydaline.

In the course of his presidential address Sir James spoke of the services of professional chemists in connection with the war. The Institute's supplementary list of members who are serving or have served with H.M. Forces contains the names of two pharmacists who are Fellows of the Institute—viz., Staff-Captain Horace Finnemore, Chemical Adviser, Northern Command, and Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Harrison, R.A.M.C. The President said that the high rank which many of the members and students had attained, and the distinctions they had won, gave the Institute every reason to be proud of the part they had taken in the conflict. The Institute had acted as a chemical clearing-house, assisting public departments and firms engaged on Government work to obtain the chemical service they required. Apart from that, the researches on glass initiated by the Institute, particularly the work of Professor Herbert Jackson, had proved of great value, and had been specially recognised by the President of the Board of Trade.

In mentioning the losses sustained by British chemistry during the year, the President referred especially to Sir William Ramsay and his work on rare gases, and Mr. David Howard, Past-President, one of the leaders of British chemical industry. After indicating a number of new industrial developments which called for the help of practical chemists, the President advocated the extension of the training of chemists, particularly in higher physics and physical chemistry, and therefore the adoption of a four instead of a three years' course. He emphasised the importance of mechanics to chemists who intend to practise in industry, and recommended a training as wide as possible for chemists generally. Dealing with the recent discussions on general education and the reform of the school curriculum, he criticised what has been termed "generalised science," by which he supposed was meant a composite course, including a little physics, a little chemistry, a little biology, and a little of everything else, and suggested that school science should be as simple as possible, and that the first place should be given to mechanics experimentally treated.

Sir James Dobbie was cordially thanked for his address.

NEW OFFICERS.

The following were elected: Vice-Presidents: William Thomas Burgess and Charles Frederick Cross, B.Sc. Members of Council: Cecil Howard Cribb, B.Sc., Ernest Mostyn Hawkins, Harold George Lacell, A.R.C.S., Arthur Edgar Leighton (in the place of Mr. Richard Bodmer, resigned), Frederick James Lloyd, William Rintoul, Harry Sylvester, B.Sc., Jocelyn Field Thorpe, D.Sc., F.R.S., Leonard Ellerton Viles, and Edmund White, B.Sc.

Associations' Winter Session.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE President (Mr. J. S. Shearman) took the chair at the monthly meeting of the members. It was decided not to adopt a price-list as the time is inopportune.

County of Surrey Association of Pharmacists.

At a meeting held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on February 28, it was resolved that a letter be sent to the Home Secretary and the Early Closing Association urging that the earlier closing order should be maintained during the summer months.

Hull Pharmacists' Association.

At the meeting in the Grosvenor Hotel on March 6, Mr. J. J. Spilman gave a lantern-lecture on a motor tour in Yorkshire. This described, among other places, Beverley, Knaresborough, Harrogate, and Bolton Abbey. The large audience present much enjoyed what he said, as well as the pictures which were the basis of his remarks. Mr. Selle presided, and several speakers testified to the pleasure that they had in being present.

North London Pharmacists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on March 1, at St. Padarns, Holloway, N., the President (Mr. C. W. Matthews) in the chair. A discussion took place on various matters affecting retail businesses, and on the relationship of individual members to the Association and individual responsibility. The notice calling the meeting had asked whether the Association should continue, and a resolution was unanimously passed that it should not only continue but progress also. An interesting feature was the guarantee of the members that there should be a handsome contribution from the annual social evening on March 29 to the funds of the Great Northern Central Hospital, and the sum of sixteen guineas was immediately subscribed by those present. (See also p. 92.)

West Bromwich Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at Mr. Rex Allen's on February 27, Mr. E. Beattie (President) in the chair. Mr. A. S. Barnes (Secretary) read a paper entitled *The Outlook in Pharmacy compared with the Past*, which was afterwards discussed and a vote of thanks passed. The President asked the meeting to approve the action of the Executive in forwarding a donation of one guinea to the Benevolent Fund, and also in the purchase of 5*l.* War stock from the Association's funds; the approval was given unanimously. The following resolution was then put and carried unanimously:

"That this meeting of pharmacists of West Bromwich and district urge the advisability of the Pharmaceutical Society influencing public opinion through the Press with a view to enlightening the public as to the qualifications of pharmacists, and of combating any threatened lowering of the standard of efficiency for dispensing."

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Rex Allen for the use of a room for the Association meetings.

Folkestone Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on February 28, the President (Mr. F. G. Curtis) in the chair. Tea was provided by the President. The Secretary, in giving his annual report, referred to the loss by death of Mr. King, of Folkestone, and Mr. Lemmon, of Hythe. He also mentioned some of the difficulties that chemists have encountered, especially in respect to the recruiting of assistants. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. French, Secretary of the Kent Pharmaceutical Committee, for the valuable work he has done during the year. A brief discussion on the question of the Early-closing Order brought out the opinion that it had been a very distinct advantage. It was unanimously resolved to send a memorandum to that effect to the Home Secretary, and to ask him to consider the advisability of continuing the Order. It was decided to make an effort to have a meeting at least once in three months. The President, who was thanked for his hospitality, congratulated two of the company—Messrs. Ransford and Jephcott—on their courage in taking up the responsibilities of married life under present conditions.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE members met at Gervis Hall, on March 2, Mr. F. E. Bilson presiding in Mr. Boyle's absence. Dr. A. D. Edwards, B.Sc., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Bournemouth, who gave an address on "Venereal Diseases," his facts and figures showing that the matter had not been taken up by the State until it was imperative that very active steps should be taken to stamp out the scourge. He appealed for the members' support of the objects of the local dispensary when it is opened. He added that in Bournemouth there is as little "counter prescribing" as in any part of the country. A discussion opened by the Chairman, and keenly taken up by other members, promised support to the scheme. The meeting was also notable for a "Welsh against the rest" discussion as to the origin of the venereal trouble in this country. One side said Columbus's crew brought it over, another that it originated in Wales, and the Welshmen gave a very spirited reply, we are told, but whether or not it had reference to Babylon, a place notorious for these diseases before Walcs existed, we are not informed.

South-East London Pharmacists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Maitland House, Greenwich, on February 28. The Secretary (Mr. Milner) read replies received from several firms to a letter urging them to become members of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. A discussion (continued from previous meeting) on better terms for Insurance dispensing in 1918 then took place, and after a rather prolonged argument by various members Mr. Ralph moved that the dispensing-fee should be raised to 3*d.* up to and including 8 oz., and 4*d.* for over 8 oz., for all compounded liquid preparations, the cost-price Tariff for drugs and the present establishment-charge to remain as at present; this was seconded by Mr. Tugwell and carried. Mr. Hunt moved, and Mr. Siddle seconded, and it was carried, that a dispensing-fee upon appliances and dressings in the proportion of 1*d.* on each sixpence value supplied is urgently necessary in addition to the present establishment-charge. The meeting also considered that the basis of 2*s.* per hour remuneration is now insufficient owing to changed conditions, larger salaries, and increased expenses generally. The President explained the organisation of the London County Association, giving a brief account of the work and constitution of various Committees that carry out London pharmaceutical organisation. Mr. Foster urged the necessity of the circular giving particulars of London organisation being brought to the notice of all the South-Eastern members. It was agreed that the Secretary should write to the Early Closing Association informing them that the Association considers it advisable that the present hours of closing should be continued during the summer.

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association.

At the meeting held in the Imperial Hotel on Wednesday evening, February 28, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. Smith) delivered a most interesting lantern-lecture on

THE EARTH'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE.

At the outset he explained the old Ptolemaic theory of the planetary system under which the planets were supposed to revolve about the earth, the earth thus being the centre of the universe. Mr. Smith pointed out that this theory held sway until the days of Copernicus, who laid down that the real centre of the planetary system is the sun, and that the planets travel round the sun on various orbits. This theory has held its own until the present. Mr. Smith then explained the relative sizes, positions, and distances of other planets, and briefly discussed the question of the formation and condition of the moon. He also pointed out the extreme improbability of the presence of life on any other of the planets owing to the fact that astronomical observations have shown the absence of atmosphere in practically all cases. Mr. Smith then explained the difference between the planets and the so-called fixed stars, the nearest of them to the earth being 20,000,000,000 miles away. If the earth were viewed from the nearest fixed star, it would be equal in size to a bacterium viewed by any of us from a mile

distant! The lecturer delighted a large audience, and at the close Mr. Smith was cordially thanked on the motion of the President (Mr. H. Buckingham), seconded by Mr. E. W. Mann and supported by Mr. Izon. [We may recall a fact which may have been forgotten. Some years ago a similar lecture before the Association drew an audience of five members. Last week's lecture showed how the Hon. Secretary and his work are appreciated.—*EDITOR, C. & D.*]

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

MR. WILLIAM P. EVANS (President), on taking the chair at the meeting of fifty members held at the Royal Institution on February 28, said that at the previous meeting there was a record attendance of over 200. The gathering included many ladies, and he was glad to see again present numerous lady students from the School of Pharmacy. He hoped the time was not far distant when they would be welcomed as members. He had to declare the election to membership of six more pharmacists: Messrs. W. Hughes, Rawson Road, Seaforth; Charles Dodsley, Castle Street; H. T. Margerison, 31 Gainsborough Road, Sefton Park; H. Scott, Edge Lane; Francis Hill, Kirkdale; and N. H. Corkhill, Old Hall Street. That made twelve members since the annual meeting a month ago. He was resolved, with the assistance of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. H. Evans), to keep the ball rolling until all the local members of the trade had been roped in. (Hear, hear.) Regarding the discussion on glycerin at the previous meeting, he might point out that full information was given two days later in the *C. & D.* He wished to draw renewed attention to the forthcoming smoking-concert for the Benevolent Fund. The support of the Birkenhead and Wallasey Associations had been promised, and it only remained for Liverpool to rally enthusiastically in order to make the effort an unprecedented success. Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, F.C.S. (ex-President of the Association), gave an address on

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Having shown the confusion which exists in the British heterogeneous weights and measures, he pointed out that the B.P. had adopted the metric system. What professional men had thus done to-day commercial men would do to-morrow, more foreign business having been lost through the inevitable foreign ignorance of British weights, measures, and coinage than through the British ignorance of foreign languages. He proceeded to demonstrate on the blackboard the conveniences of the metric system and its handiness in saving time and securing accuracy. To show the practical working of the metric system he took from the B.P. as illustrations typical examples of injections, infusions, and prescriptions containing poisons in minute quantities which with the ordinary weights and measures could only be dispensed with difficulty. The President emphasised what the lecturer had said concerning the necessity of supplying foreign countries according to the weights and measures familiar to those countries. Dr. Symes thought the metric system would be of slow growth. He thought the B.P. should have retained the British and metric systems side by side. So far he had not found a Liverpool medical man sending him a prescription in the metric measures. If four of the gentlemen present decided to divide an apple, they would each take one-fourth, and not 0.25. (Laughter.) He welcomed the lecture as educational and as advancing the progress of the metric system, which he thought would be universal in about 500 years. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Wallbridge advocated the immediate introduction of the metric system. Opticians worked by this system already. Mr. Harold Wyatt demonstrated how the coinage and the weights under the metric system agreed. A French pharmacist weighed the money in his till each evening instead of counting it. The metric system would have to come. If it came in to-morrow the Liverpool pharmacists would work the system well in three months. The lecturer was thanked and briefly responded. The Germans did not originate the metric system, but copied it in their wisdom. Liverpool medical men did not use the system because they had not been accustomed to it, but the men in training would adopt the system.

Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy.

A MEETING was held on February 28 at the Trade Protection Society's room, Old Steine, Brighton, Mr. A. J. Franklin (Vice-President) in the chair. A glycerin-register, so that sellers and purchasers may get into touch readily, is to be kept by the Secretary. Mr. Orme asked what should be done with regard to repeating prescriptions for glycerin. It was agreed that such prescriptions should not be repeated. It was reported that a police official has been round inspecting cocaine-registers, and the Secretary emphasised the necessity for strictly observing the cocaine regulations. He also drew attention to the monthly return required by the local recruiting officers. Two prosecutions have been made recently in the town for non-observance. Mr. Kingsley Padwick gave a brief report of the doings of the Pharmacy War Savings Association. Although barely two months old, ninety-one members had been enrolled, and over 450*l.* had been raised. Mr. Franklin spoke appreciatively of the energy and work of Mr. Padwick. It was agreed to form an Association Fund as a contribution towards the Parliamentary Fund. The Corporations of Brighton and Hove have written to the Home Office asking that the Early-closing Order be continued, and unanimous approval of this attitude was expressed by the Association. A discussion was then opened on Insurance dispensing, with the object of getting better terms for 1918. A general willingness was expressed to give help with the time tests. It was explained by the Secretary (Mr. Edgar Jones) that these are not to be based on Insurance scripts only, but on private work also, excluding, however, the time necessary for copying, so as to make them comparable. The amount per hour which should be paid for dispensing-work was fixed at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the percentage of gross profit on drugs 25 per cent. In the opinion of the meeting patients are just as willing to pay a deposit on medicine-bottles as on poison-bottles, and the money that could be saved by this modification would be available elsewhere. Members approved of a twenty-four-hour dispensing-service in return for an urgent fee of 6*d.*, payable on scripts marked "Urgent" by the doctor and dispensed after 9 p.m. After having dealt with the questions sent out by the Pharmaceutical Society's Executive, Mr. Edgar Jones raised additional ones. He said that there has been a good deal of grumbling among chemists, whereas constructive criticism would have been more helpful to the officials at Bloomsbury Square than fault-finding. Difficulties have arisen in Brighton from a multiplication of formulae. The Panel Committee issued a Formulary with such care that, when interrogated as to two alleged misprints, they "did not know which." Several of the doctors make use of the Codex, and then there are the C.L. mixtures. The last named he considered to be a disgrace to pharmacy, the chief object in drawing up the list being cheapness. Even horse-powders contain aromatics, but the insured person must be content with ammon. carb. where sp. ammon. aromat. has been the rule. A resolution was passed recommending the issue of a National Insurance Formulary by the Pharmacopeia Committee as an appendix to the Pharmacopeia; this to supersede all local Formularies and the C.L. mixtures. All "repeat" prescriptions, it was considered, should comply with the conditions as given in the Commissioners' memorandum, and carry a special search fee of 1*d.*, which should be charged to the doctor. Conditions of service shall be made uniform throughout the country, and not subject to local modifications.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Victoria Hotel, Blackburn, on March 1, Mr. R. Lord Gifford, J.P., Ph.C. (President), in the chair. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, Leeds, gave an address on "The Work of the Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Sargeant referred to the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1841 for the protection of pharmacists. From 1852 greater responsibilities devolved upon pharmacists in the nature of protection to the public, so that from that time the objects of the Society were both to protect the pharmacist

and the public. The Society had accomplished good work in the educational branch, as the School of Pharmacy indicated. Numerous examples could be quoted to show the progress which had been made and to testify that the Society is not, as some people think, a defunct body, but really a very live and progressive Society. In a reference to the various duties of the Society during the past years, Mr. Sargeant specially spoke about the work undertaken since the commencement of the war apart from the ordinary routine of the Society. In particular he named the scheme for dispensing for the dependents of sailors and soldiers, which received the high appreciation of the Duke of Devonshire. Jointly with the British Medical Association they had been greatly instrumental in assisting the Belgian doctor and chemist refugees. The Society had agreed to continue on the roll of membership names of members who had joined the Colours. Many expressions of appreciation had been received from members enjoying this concession. The supplement to the B.P. Codex had been accomplished during war-time, and this was a great work under existing circumstances. The Society had received great recognition from various Government Departments. The Board of Education had recognised the Society's School of Pharmacy. The War Office had commandeered the services of the Society's officials, and chemists throughout the country are greatly indebted to the Society for its work in allaying the feeling of panic and steadyng prices of numerous drugs and making it possible at the present time for chemists to obtain drugs at reasonable prices. The Society has also instituted a Central Checking Bureau, which has justified its existence and is now showing signs of economy in the cost to the chemists concerned. A war bonus of 0.3d. per prescription for 1916 and 1917 has been obtained, and a Tariff Committee has been appointed, and held its first meeting to consider full details for the establishment of a reasonable Tariff and adequate remuneration for the chemist. A discussion followed, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Sargeant.

North London Pharmacists' Association.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Association was held on March 6, in the Duke's Salon, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., the President (Mr. C. W. Matthews) in the chair. In opening the proceedings the President explained that the meeting had been called with the object of freely discussing present pharmaceutical topics in view of the fresh start which will be made after the war in every department of activity. Mr. Herbert Skinner explained that Mr. J. W. Deakin, who had promised to attend, was unable to be there on account of the illness of an assistant. His letter, however, which was read, urged that unity of object and plans should be aimed at. Mr. Skinner reminded members of the annual social, which is to take place on March 29, and which it is desired shall be a bumper success, as the funds are in aid of the Great Northern Central Hospital.

BACKWARD LONDON.

Mr. L. Meretop Parry, Liverpool, then gave what he called a "straight talk" to the members, in which he put forward the curious notion that London pharmacists are below the provincial chemists in ideas, and have narrower and less worthy aims than other Associations. He objected to places outside London being referred to as "the country," which, he said, implied that provincial cities are still at the stage of apron-wearing. There is, he said, with London chemists a feeling of manifest superiority over their neighbours which militates against success. There was a period when London leaders showed ability, strength, well-balanced minds, energy, and enthusiasm, but he was sorry to say that now many are floundering in a bog, wandering in the dark and lost—but not hopelessly. He would help them out, he said, and he proceeded to tell the meeting that it is a mistake to think the trade can be ruled from London. In regard to criticism, this was welcome, especially the constructive variety. As an example of the right kind of criticism he

instanced the "Observations and Reflections" of "Xrayser II.," from which he (the speaker) had learned many ideas. It is not fair, he said, to announce that all seven retiring councillors should be cleared out; they must "play the game" in the pharmaceutical elections. Progress is slow and difficult, but all the time a road is being built which may be used at any time with unexpected results.

Mr. W. L. Currie followed, and showed that the idea of Federation is not new. He had himself been prominently connected with the Federation movement which began in 1892, and which had the same objects as those now sought. The difficulty met with was that chemists are so narrow-minded and prone to differences of opinion. It is possible, however, to learn from the past, and so get a sure foundation for the future. He developed also the idea that the London Association is "miles behind the provinces," and added that provincials come more into contact with broad-minded people than do Londoners. The need for improving the professional status by means of a curriculum and code of ethics was urged, and Mr. Currie recounted the efforts he had made in these directions during past years. He severely criticised the Association for sending out circulars asking members of the Pharmaceutical Society to vote for certain candidates, and said that after having travelled 300,000 miles and devoted much time to pharmaceutical matters he thought he deserved some consideration. He added that if they persisted in forcing a Council election at this time a higher power might intervene to frustrate them. It was not patriotic to have a contested election at the present time.

Mr. T. Guthrie, the next speaker, began by combating the idea that co-option to the Council is disadvantageous to pharmacists, because a co-opted man cannot remain in his position very long without appealing to the electorate. He dealt with the problems connected with Insurance dispensing, and said the good results obtained in dealing with the Commissioners in Scotland were due to the complete organisation of Scottish chemists. "You will never get a square deal with the Commissioners unless you are in the position to argue and to fight," he added.

Mr. A. H. Jenkins, taking up the cudgels on behalf of London, said the real reason of any differences between the country and London was a lack of understanding. The differences had, moreover, been highly exaggerated by the speakers; there is no feeling in London against the country. The need for separating prescribing and dispensing, and for an assistant's qualification were other points developed in the course of his remarks.

Mr. A. H. Melhuish urged the importance of unity, and in regard to an assistant's qualification said that it is bound up with the questions of dividing the examination and instituting a curriculum.

Mr. H. Wolff pointed out that very few London chemists are born Londoners, and hence have had country experience first. This fact disposes of the idea that London has any grudge against the country. He urged the need for Federation, and defended the action of the London Association at the last Council election. "It is an extraordinary state of affairs if we cannot tell our friends for whom to vote," he said. "The fact is, London men have shown their power, and the other people don't like it," was his parting shot.

Mr. J. Kirkpatrick made the suggestion that pharmaceutical representatives of the chief cities should meet at a round-table conference and settle differences so as to present a solid front. All are fighting for the same object—the advancement of the craft.

Mr. J. Hearle made effective use of published speeches of Mr. Parry and Mr. Currie, and accused the latter of being a wobbler.

Mr. E. A. Atkins said that Mr. Parry has misunderstood Londoners very badly because he would not put himself to the trouble to find out the real position. He agreed that a conference between provincials and Londoners would settle differences in the best way. An agreement could be arrived at in this way for filling up Council vacancies in an amicable manner, and so avoiding a contested election.

Mr. J. T. Barrett also spoke, and Mr. Parry and Mr. Currie replied to the criticisms which had been made.

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in marking and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. As a result of the War wholesale houses have had to contend with many fresh difficulties, some of which have involved greatly increased expenses. Shortage of labour with higher wages (equal to almost double pre-war rates) has a direct effect upon values of goods, as also have railway carriage, freights, cartage, and other charges. The foregoing and other incidental outlays prevent retail buyers purchasing at the market prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., March 8, 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS continues quiet in practically all departments of produce, but, in spite of that fact, values generally do not show any tendency to ease. The scarcity in certain products like citric and tartaric acids, cream of tartar, sulphur, and glucose has led to a further advance. Among other articles which have appreciated in value are English castor oil, phosphoric acid, quassia, soy, strychnine and salts, and vermillion. Quinine is firmer in secondhands, with a fair demand. Formaldehyde is dearer; acetanilide and hexamine are firmer. Soda hyposulphite is very scarce. Cocaine, copper sulphate, lemon oil, menthol, methyl salicylate, phenacetin, and salol are also more or less cheaper:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Balsam tolu	Acetanilide	Aloes (Cape)	Cantharides
Benzoin	Albumen	Apiol	(China)
(Palembang)	Citric acid	Cocaine	Menthol
Cannabis	Cloves	Copper	Phenacetin
indica	Epsom salt	sulphate	Salol
Castor oil	Galls (China)	Lemon oil	Senna (Tinn.)
(Hull)	Hydroquinone	Lycopodium	Turpentine
Coconut oil	Quinine	Methyl	
Cream of	(sec. hands)	salicylate	
tartar	Soya oil		
Formaldehyde	Tartaric acid		
Gambier	Thymol		
Gingers	Turmeric		
Glucose	Wax, bees'		
Gurjun oil			
Myrrh (sifts)			
Phosphoric acid			
Quassia			
Hape oil			
Sarsaparilla			
Senuna (Mecca pods)			
Shellac			
Soda hypo.			
Soy			
Strychnine and salts			
Sulphur			
Vermilion			

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Business in drugs continues fair. Menthol is lower at 3s. 4d. per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla has been advanced to 17s. Cartagena ipecacuanha is lower at \$2.20. Oregon fir balsam is higher at 90c. Mandrake-root has been reduced to 8c., and balsam Peru to \$3.15. Belladonna-leaves are dearer at \$1.60 per lb.

ACETANILIDE has a slightly firmer tendency at from 3s. to 3s. 5d. per lb., as to quantity and holder.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID is unchanged at from 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb., as to quantity and seller.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—Home trade price as fixed by the Government is 15s. 10d. per ton net at makers' works for 24s. per cent.; export is prohibited.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—The nominal value of "Red Ship" brand is 3s. 6d., and a trifle less for quantity, while to arrive 3s. 2½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

ANRI.—Prices are easier, makers offering at 28s. per lb.

ATROPINE.—Makers offer the pure alkaloid at 12s. per oz., and the B.P. sulphate 110s. net.

ARIOL.—Prices are easier, makers offering at 28s. per lb.

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pipes, and pale refined in pipes on spot is 53s. 6d.; for sweet refined in barrels from 60s. to 62s. is quoted. *Rape* is dearer, with ordinary brown naked on spot offering at 62s. British refined in barrels is 65s. *Coconut* is dearer at 69s. for Ceylon in hogsheads on spot and 67s. in pipes. Cochin on spot is 69s. to 72s., and shipment 68s. 9d. c.i.f. London pressed is 53s. nominal. Hankow *Wood* oil is unchanged at 87s. spot, and to arrive 84s. c.i.f. is quoted. *Soya* is firmer; Hull (spot) crushed is 50s. 9d., and in London there are buyers of January-February shipment at 51s. Lagos *Palm* is steady at 49s. on spot, and 47s. ex quay Liverpool.

OPIUM is unchanged and quiet. Druggists' quality continues very scarce, the nominal value being about 40s. per lb., and Persian is worth 36s. to 36s. 6d.

PEPPERS firm but quiet, with sellers of fair black Singapore at 11*2*d.; Tellicherry is nominal at 11*3*d. Fair white Singapore is 1s. 0*2*d., and Muntok 1s. 1*1*d. per lb., all on spot.

PHENACETIN is lower, with sales at 79s. 6d. per lb. net on spot.

PHENAZONE is getting scarce, and probably 52s. 6d. would have to be paid.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—Makers have advanced their prices, owing to the restrictions and difficulty of getting raw material. Conc., s.g. 1.50, is 1s. 3d., and dil. B.P., s.g. 1.08, is 4*2*d. per lb. net.

PIMENTO.—Spot sales have been made at 4*2*d. per lb.

QUASSIA.—For good bright chips the higher rate of 35s. per cwt. is asked.

QUININE.—There has been a large consumptive demand this week, and spot and early delivery parcels have been in particular request, from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 8*1*₂d. having been paid freely to dealers. Makers appear to be still labouring under difficulties in regard to manufacture, and supplies are taken up as soon as they arrive; makers, however, appear satisfied with the present level of prices, and evince no desire to see them appreciably raised. The landings in London during February were 4,992 oz., and the deliveries 9,488 oz., leaving a stock on February 28 of 1,188,176 oz., against 1,441,488 oz. in 1915.

RESORCIN.—To arrive is offered from 90s. to 95s. per lb., and the spot value is about 130s. for small lots. Demand has, however, subsided very considerably.

SACCHARIN.—To arrive 120s. per lb. is quoted for 550 strength.

SALOL.—The demand is quiet, and the spot price has declined slightly on this account; from 9s. 6d. to 10s. is quoted.

SANTONIN.—Small parcels offer at from 155s. to 160s. per lb.

SELLAC is about 15s. per cwt. dearer on the week, usual standard TN quality closing at from 182s. to 183s. per cwt. on the spot; fine orange is 255s., and A.C. Garnet 185s. Sales for delivery include TN for March at 174s. to 185s.; May, 177s. 6d. to 189s.; and August, 186s.

SILVER COMPOUNDS.—Argents' proteinate is offered at 17s. and nucleinate at 35s. per lb. net.

SODA BENZOATE is selling at from 25s. to 25s. 6d. per lb. net.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE.—Supplies are very short, as the English make is curtailed, and there is nothing coming forward from the U.S. owing to the high freight and charges; values are, therefore, increasing, 19*7* per ton being asked, but pea-crystals are practically unobtainable.

SOY.—The position in regard to the prohibition of imports remains uncertain: retail sales have been made at about 3s. 3d. per gal.

SQUILL.—Fair white is obtainable at 55s. per cwt. on the spot.

STRYCHNINE.—A further advance of 2d. per oz. has been made in strychnine and salts, owing to the scarcity and high prices of raw material. Makers' price of B.P. crystals is 3s. 6d., and the sulphate 3s. 3d. per oz. net.

SULPHUR.—Market is still rising, and up to 37*1*. 10s. per ton is quoted for flowers on the spot without engagement; roll is 33*1*. to 35*1*.

TAMARINDS.—Stocks have got into small compass, and with imports on the prohibited list spot holders are asking and getting fancy prices.

TARTAR EMETIC is offered at 2s. 9d. per lb. in kegs for 43 to 44 per cent.

TARTARIC ACID is firmer at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.

THYMOL is firm at 34s. per lb., ex ajowan-seed.

TURMERIC.—Sales of Madras finger have been made at from 45s. to 47s. per cwt., and of Bengal finger at 45s. per cwt.

TURPENTINE closes about 9d. per cwt. lower on the week, American on the spot being 54s. per cwt.

VERMILION has been advanced by 6d. per lb. to 6s. 4d. In the drug-auction 9 kegs were offered as "vermilion

or whatever it may be" with all faults, and bought in at 3s. per lb.

WITCH-HAZEL OIL is offered at 10s. per gal. net in casks.

London Drug-auctions.

Owing to the Easter Holidays the next Drug-auction will take place on Wednesday, April 4.

Commercial Sale Rooms,

Mincing Lane, E.C. March 8.

A VERY fair quantity of the offerings was disposed of at the auction at generally firm to higher prices. Cape aloes, being plentiful, was rather easier. Zanzibar in skins sells slowly at firm prices for good hard. Sumatra benzoin is steady, with a fair demand privately. Palembang was much dearer in auction, and Siam is held for previous high figures. The limit on true cannabis indica tops has been raised. Cardamoms quite neglected; cubebes again sold at extremely high values. Chinese cantharides were lower. No fine dragon's-blood offered, while dull to fair slab was not wanted. Siam gamboge again sold at the top figure reached six weeks ago. Honey was not so keenly competed for, but previous high rates were well maintained. Ipecacuanha quiet, but steady for Matto Grosso, Cartagena being very scarce. Kola was in demand at steady rates, and common Cape liquorice-root also sold well. Myrrh siftings again brought higher rates, and a small sale of menthol was made without reserve at again lower prices. Rhubarb showed no material alteration, and native Jamaica sarsaparilla brought a further advance. Senna was a shade easier for Tinnevelly, while beeswax was dearer. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite (Jap.)	20	0	Honey—		
Albumen, egg	5	0	Chilian	170	100
Aloes—			Cuban	151	151
Cape	118	14	Havti	62	62
Socotrine	19	6	Honolulu	7	0
Zanzibar	20	0	Jamaica	108	105
Ammoniacum	1	1	Jalap	123	0
Annnatto-seed	20	0	Juniper berries	167	0
Apricot-kern.	38	0	Kamala	4	0
Asatotida	4	0	Kino	10	10
Balsam canada	1	0	Kola	221	221
Balsam peru	5	0	Lime-flowers	25	0
Balsam tolu	17	17	Lime-juice (pun.)	1	1
Belladonna-root	12	0	Lime oil	12	12
Bezooin—			Liquorice-root	77	39
Palembang	32	9	Lobelia-herb	4	0
Siam	19	1	Logwood ext.	1	0
Sumatra	286	22	Lycopodium (cwt.)	5	0
Boilo-leaves	20	0	Do. (bgs.)	12	0
Buchu	14	*7	Male-fern root	21	0
Burgundy pitch	4	4	Mastich	20	0
Calanuus-root	37	0	Menthol	2	2
Canella alba	10	0	Myrrh	2	2
Cannabis ind.—			Olibanum	77	5
African	40	0	Orange oil (cs.)	2	2
Bombay	2	0	Orange-peel	70	0
Cantharides	18	10	Orris	2	0
Cardamoms	41	0	Papain	12	0
Cascara sagrada	297	0	Pistachio-nuts	2	2
Cashew-nuts	196	0	Rhubarb (Ch.)	56	14
Cassia fistula	58	0	Sage	40	0
Chaulmoogra oil	10	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Chiretta	84	0	Lima	7	0
Ciuchona	58	0	Mexican	50	0
Cochineal	33	0	Native Jam.	13	7
Colchicum-root	4	0	Scammony-root	42	0
Condurango	83	0	Senna and pods—		
Cubebes	15	13	Alex. and Arabian	201	10
Cumin-seed	28	0	Tinnevelly	939	155
Cucus	1	0	Squill	28	0
Cuttlefish-bone	62	0	Stavesacre	8	0
Digitalis-leaves	38	*1	Sulphur (bgs.)	151	0
Dragon's-blood...	29	0	Do. (cks.)	38	0
Egg liq., whole (cs.)	100	0	Tamarinds (Cal.)	125	0
Egg yolk, hen (arms.)	56	0	Tragacanth	1	0
Eiemei	25	0	Turmeric	323	0
Ergot	38	0	Turtle, dried	9	0
Galbanum	5	0	Vermilion	9	0
Gamboge	5	5	Wax (bees')—		
Geutian	113	0	Abyssinian	4	4
Gentian-powder	11	0	East Indian	38	*4
Guaiacum	2	2	Grenada	1	1
Guarana...	2	0	Morocco	25	0
Gun acacia	30	10	Mozambique	52	29
Gurjun oil	80	0	Nyasaland	136	136
Ipecacuanha—			Portuguese	5	0
Cartageua	2	0	Wax, veg. (Jap.)	100	10
Matto Grosso	11	2			

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—A new parcel of 18 cases Zanzibar offered, three of which sold at 95s. per cwt. for good hard liver in skins of medium size, and for good hard Socotrine in kegs 95s. is also wanted. For two kegs of black Mocha a bid of 50s. is to be made. Cape was rather easier, good hard

Mossel Bay firsts on 20-per-cent. tares selling at 40s., fair firsts at 39s. 6d., fair seconds, part unaged, at 36s. to 36s. 6d.; fine were held at 41s. 6d. Private, ivory Curaçao in cases offers at 90s. per cwt. A case of soft Zanzibar sold without reserve at 50s. subject, and four bales of common dry papery skins went at 41s. 6d., also without reserve.

ANNATO.—For a parcel of twenty bags of fair Jamaica 9d. was wanted, and 10d. per lb. for small lots.

BALSAM TOLU sold at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb., seventeen cases being taken at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Twelve bags of fair were bought in at 7s. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Steady. Two parcels, consisting of forty-three cases good almond seconds, well packed, were offered and held firmly at 8l. 5s. per cwt., a bid of 8l. being refused for part; also packed country cut from the above sold at 6l. 7s. 6d.; ordinary barky seconds (ten cases) sold at 6l. 2s. 6d. Palenbang was about 10s. per cwt. dearer, five cases of good seconds realising 100s. per cwt., and for four cases good thirds 90s. was paid, further lots being available at this figure. A case of Siam sold at 23s. for good small to bold partly blocky almonds.

BUCHU.—Seven bales fair green longs had been disposed of privately. For slightly yellowish and stalky round from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 7d. was wanted as to quality.

CANTHARIDES sold at a slight reduction, ten cases of Chinese finding a buyer at 4s. per lb. for fair to partly dusty.

CASSIA FISTULA.—The limit on 58 baskets of fair Java-pod was 50s. per cwt.

CUBERS.—Thirteen bags of genuine grey Java sold at from 15l. 12s. 6d. to 16l. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED.—For twenty-eight bags of fair Morocco 87s. 6d. per cwt. was wanted.

GAMBOGE brought the previously high prices paid at auction six weeks ago, three cases selling at 31s. per cwt. for good Siam pipe slightly blocky. Two cases of inferior Saigon pickings sold without reserve at 6l. 10s. per cwt.

GUAIACUM.—Two cases of common broken lump sold at 9d. per lb. without reserve.

GUM ACACIA.—Ten bales of small to bold pale to reddish-glossy sorts of Aden character sold at 70s. per cwt.

HONEY sold at steady prices compared with the previous public sale, but competition was not so keen as before; 100 packages Jamaica sold at from 90s. to 100s. per cwt., the latter for yellow set to palish. Of Hayti, sixty-two packages sold at 87s. to 97s. for pale brown set, 151 casks Cuban sold at from 95s. to 100s. for brown to pale set, and 92s. to 94s. for very dark brown liquid; 100 kegs Chilean brown Pilo III, sold at 92s. 6d., Liverpool conditions, Pile II, being held at 97s. 6d.

IPÉCACUANHA was steady, three bales of good fair Matto Grosso selling at 10s. per lb.; ordinary to dull was obtainable at from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. Cartagena is extremely scarce, with a little offered at 10s. 6d. per lb.

KINO.—Ten cases of common dull black with no astringent properties, from Cochin, sold at 5d. per lb.

KOLA was in demand, a string of 221 bags being disposed of at 6d. per lb. for Java halves of fair quality, slightly dark, and 5½d. for fair dried West Indian halves and whole.

LIME-JUICE.—A single puncheon of inferior brown West Indian sold without reserve at 9d. per lb.

LIME OIL.—A new parcel of four cases West Indian distilled sold at 8s., and for eight drums ditto 8s. was also paid, being slightly easier.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—A parcel of 22 bales of ordinary lean Cape sold at 50s., and slightly sca-damaged at 48s. Twelve bags of Italian cut went at 60s., and five bags of Italian cut decorticated at 95s. per cwt.

OLIBANUM.—No drop offered. Five cases of woody and partly blocky garblings sold at 26s. per cwt.

ORANGE OIL.—Two cases of West Indian bitter sold at 8s. 9d.

ORRIS.—Two bags of damaged Mogador sold at 47s.

PISTACHIO.—Two cases of fair Sicilian sold at 2s. 6d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Quiet. Two cases of medium round Shensi with ½ good pinky fracture sold without reserve at 1s. 10d., and two cases medium flat ditto with ½ fair fracture at 1s. 8d.; five cases small to bold flat dull, high dried, partly wormy, sold without reserve at 8½d. Medium to bold round Shensi with ½ good fracture was limited at 3s. 6d., and good small to bold high dried at 1s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA.—No grey Jamaica offered, and there is nothing offering privately in either first- or second-hands. Sales of Lima-Jamaica have been made privately at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d., and Mexican is quoted at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. In auction three bales of yellow Native sold at 1s. 3d., and five bales red, slightly mixed with yellow, at 1s. 4d.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly was quiet, but prices paid were rather

easier. Fair small to good medium greenish leaf sold at 5d. to 6½d., and ordinary small yellowish to middling 3½d. to 4½d. Pods sold at from 3½d. to 4½d. per lb., subject, for ordinary dark to fair pale. Of Mecca pods ten bales sold at 1s. for darkish, being dearer; Mecca siftings sold at 5½d. for seven bales; Alexandrian siftings were held at 10d. to 1s. 3d., broken leaf at 1s. 3d., and whole at 2s. 4d.

WAX, BEES.—Is dearer. A parcel of 186 packages of Nyasaland sold in a string at 9l. 7s. 6d. for fair block, and for 29 bags of good clean Mozambique pipe of mixed colours 9l. 7s. 6d. was paid. A string of 107 bales, mostly fair brown Zanzibar block, was withdrawn. A single barrel of good yellow Grenada sold at 9l. 5s. Four cases of dull bleached Calcutta had been sold privately, and for further lots 9s. was wanted. Twenty-five bags of Morocco were bought in at from 8l. 10s. to 9l. 5s., as to quality, and sixteen cases of good bleached Calcutta were withdrawn. Five bales of Abyssinian sold at 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for low drossy.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Of Japanese small sales have been made at 75s. per cwt. for fair slabs.

German Drug-markets.

The following notes chiefly refer to the Hamburg and Berlin markets of February 10-17:

ALBUMEN (EGG).—Is extremely scarce, and prices have advanced considerably to from m.57 to m.59 per kilo.

ANISE.—Spanish is practically unobtainable and badly wanted. Some parcels on their way to Germany are expected to arrive at the end of February, and are quoted at from m.500 to m.510 per 100 kilos.

BALSAM (PERU).—The demand has increased, but there have been no importations for months past.

CASSIA-FLOWERS.—The stocks are only very small, and further arrivals are not expected. Consequently prices have

SAPONIN.—Crude is offered in larger quantities, but the quality is very poor; prices are unchanged.

SENNA-LEAVES.—Are higher in consequence of increased demand, but almost unobtainable.

TARTARIC ACID.—Is badly wanted, but cannot be had.

THYMOL.—Is to be had in small quantities at m.80 per kilo.

VANILLIN.—Is not to be had in wholesale trade. Small quantities are offered by second-hand dealers now and then, and m.250 and m.300 per kilo. has already been paid.

Prices of Copper Sulphate.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries announce that an arrangement has been made with makers of sulphate of copper, whereby the price for home consumption in the United Kingdom will be 50l. per ton in quantities of not less than 2 cwt., delivered free on rail at makers' works, in makers' bags, net cash with order. The price charged by dealers and merchants, other than manufacturers, is not to exceed 6½d. per lb. These prices are to apply to sulphate of copper of a standard quality of not less than 98 per cent. They do not apply to sulphate of copper sold for export. The prices stated above are below the market prices recently ruling. To secure a maximum return, the spraying of potatoes this summer is essential, and farmers and dealers are urged to order and take delivery at once of the sulphate of copper they are likely to require.

Oil-seed Trade Reforms.

The oil-seed trade, says "The Times," is now taking a practical step by proposing that the forms of quotation peculiar to the various seeds shall be abolished, and that the only weight recognised for dealing shall be the ton. At present a "quarter" varies from 377 lb. to 420 lb., according to the commodity. Incidentally, the abolition of the old customary trade terms would facilitate the adoption of the metric system if, as some of the most active firms hope, this is decided on as soon as circumstances for such a radical change are more favourable. Another immediate reform proposed is the abolition of all discounts, which, like the suppression of the old trade quantities, would greatly simplify the work for the present reduced and inexperienced staffs. It is suggested that both these reforms should be put into practice as from the beginning of April.

Annual Vanilla Report.

H. Mayer Senior, Ltd., estimate the 1915-16 crop of vanilla-beans from the world's tropical producing centres at approximately 550 tons—a fair average of the previous six seasons, notwithstanding a 40 per cent. shortage from Mexico and an insignificant yield from British Colonial Possessions. While planters have found compensation in increased crops of other produce in the British Colonies, the shrinkage to 2½ tons in the Seychelles Islands against the maxima of 65 tons in 1907-1908 and 75 tons in 1901-1902 appears serious, but signs of an early improvement are not lacking. With prices of most similar commodities greatly enhanced, and vanillin-crystals during the period under review from 100 to 200 per cent. dearer, vanilla-beans have

nevertheless remained at low ebb, and taking the various grades and origins together an average depreciation from the pre-war standard of 20 to 25 per cent. has to be recorded, though during the early stages of the war importers were prepared for still more serious declines. The article not lending itself to outside speculation on account of its delicate nature may explain the contradictory situation, and the attempt to raise values last spring had but short-lived success. Apart from the primary markets—viz., England, France, and United States, widely divergent price-levels have ruled in all other consuming countries, for which impeded transit facilities as regards merchandise as well as regards general market information offer ample explanation. The 1916-17 season will again show a good average figure, and prices, with the exception of Mexicans, will remain on a low basis, though sustained.

Arrivals of Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

THE following is a selection of arrivals in the Port of London during the period February 28 to March 5 inclusive. The countries specified are those from which the goods are consigned. Goods in transit are not included.

Acetic acid (Swz.) 10 cbs.	Glucose (U.S.) 9,987 cwt.	Potash iodide (Jp.) 40 cs.
Acetone (U.S.) 750 cwt.	Gums: acacia (Egy.) 329 cwt., (B.I.) 520 cwt.; damar 1,360 cwt.; kauri (N.Z.) 1,085 cwt.; olive-banum 565 cwt.; tragacanth (Pers.) 1,426 cwt., (B.I.) 735 cwt.	Potash pruss. yell. (Jp.) 20 cts.
Acid phosphate (U.S.) 100 cs.	Insect-flow. (Jp.) 10 bals.	Potato flour (Jp.) 1,000 cwt.
Alburnum, egg (Ch.) 362l.; (Port.) 5 cs.; egg liquid (Ch.) 1,016l.; egg yolk (Ch.) 3,973l.	Iodine, cr. (Jp.) 14 cs.	Quicksilver 100 lbs.
Ammon. anhyd. (U.S.) 10 cwt.	Kola (B.W.I.)	Quinine (Holl.) 223,000 oz.
Ammon. bifluor. (U.S.) 15 bals.	Lemon-juice (It.) 7,550 gal.	Rhubarb (Ch.) 2 cs.
Ammon. phosph. (U.S.) 105 bals.	Lime-juice (B.W.I.) 755 gal.	Rice starch (Fr.) 515 cwt. (Jp.) 100 cwt.
Anise oil (H. Kong) 50 cs.	Liquorice (It.) 61 cs.	Roots (Sp.) 153l.
Anmatto - paste (Fr.) 3 cs.	Liquorice root (It.) 134 bals., 418 bals., (Port.) 27 bals.	Rosin (U.S.) 13,723 bals. (Fr.) 642 cks., 100 bals. (Canada) 400 bals.
Antim., cr. (Ch.) 10 tons	Loofabs (Jp.) 64l.	Saffron (Sp.) 3 cs.
Antim. ore (N.S.W.) 36 tons (Vic.) 408 tons	Madder (Holl.) 1 ck.	Sandalwood (B.I.) 250l.
Antim. reg. (Jp.) 225 tons	Maize-starch (U.S.) 1,980 cwt.	Santal Midy 1 cs.
Apricot kern. (B.I.) 420 cwt.	Malefern-root (It.) 15 bals.	Senna (B.I.) 340 bals.
Argol (Fr.) 432, (It.) 758, (Port.) 466	Menthol (Jp.) 90 cs.	Seeds: canary 200 bals.; cotton 1,000 tons; gingelly 1,170 bals.; linseed (B.I.) 11,294 bals. (Ch.) 4,002 (Jp.) 1,320; mustard (It.) 110; palm kernels 3,600 cwt.; sesame 350 bals.; soyas (Fr.) 6,522 bals.; teaize (Fr.) 37 bals.
Arsenic (Vic.) 509 cwt.	Methylsal. (U.S.) 20 cs.	Soda benzoate (Swz.) 10 cks.
Arsen., chloride (Vic.) 53 dms.	Milk-sugar (N.Z.) 60 cs.	Soda salicyl. (Swz.) 2 cwt.
Barbitone (Swz.) 560l.	Mint oil (Jp.) 10 cs.	Squill (It.) 80 bals.
Barytes (Sp.) 2,000 bals., (It.) 250	Monazite-sand (B.I.) 50 tons.	Subitol (Jp.) 20 cs.
Beechwood creos. (U.S.) 3 cs.	Morrhul creosote (Fr.) 1 cs.	Talc (Fr.) 210l.
Belladonna-root (Fr.) 3 bals.	Mustard oil (B.I.) 5 cs.	Tartaric acid (It.) 24 bals.
Benzoin (S.S.) 26 cwt.	Oils, essential, natural (Fr.) 91 cs. 3 dms., (Sp.) 2 dms., (It.) 479 cs.; 40 x 4 cs., (Holl.) 1 cs., (B.I.) 12 pots., (B.W.I.) 12 cs. 16 jars, (Cey.) 28 dms., (Réunion) 7 dms. I can. (Seych.) 47 cs., (Jp.) 90 cs., (Jv.) 9 dms.; artificial (Fr.) 1 ck., (Holl.) 6 cbs.	Theobromine (Fr.) 1 cs.
Catumba (B.I.) 63 bals.	Oils, fixed: coconut, unref. (B.I.) 8,062 cs. 57 pks., (Cey.) 160 pks., 500 cs. 34 pks., 46 pks. 5 pns., 7 hds.; refined (Fr.) 28 brls.; fish 100 cs.; ground-nut, (B.I.) 1,000 cs., (Jp.) 500 cs., (Holl.) 200 brls.; herring (Jp.) 500 cs.; illipe (Fr.) 14 cs.; olive (Sp.) 10 tuns, (Fr.) 402 gal. 3 tuns; rape (Jp.) 1,000 cs.; soya, 2,000 cs.; turpentine 21,250 brls.	Toilet powder (Fr.) 1,063l.
Camphor (Jp.) 250 cs., (B.I.) 300 cs.	Ointment (U.S.) 414l.	Uva ursi leaves (Sp.) 8 bals.
Campbor-flow. (Jp.) 25 cs.	Oleo resin vanilla (U.S.) 1 cs.	Vacuum flasks (Jp.) 502l.
Camphor oil (Jp.) 114l.	Opium (Pers.) 40 cs.	Valerian (Fr.) 6 bals. (B.I.) 68 bals.
Carbon tetrachlor. (Fr.) 10 dms.	Orange-peel (Sp.) 25 bals., (Malta) 18 cs.	Vivi herb (Cape) 60 bals.
Cardamoms II	Perfumery, unrated (Fr.) 121l., (Swz.) 278l., (Holl.) 120l.	Vanilla (Madag.) 21 cs. (Sey.) 22 cs. (N.Z.) 28 cs.
Casine (Vic.) 2,600l., (B.I.) 4,351l., (Fr.) 400l.	Potash chlor. (Fr.) 23 cbs.	Wax, bees' (Fr.) 698 pks., 29 bals. (Sp.) 7 bgs. 13 bals., (Port.) 124 bals., (Egy.) 83 bgs. 106 pks. (B.I.) 78 pks. 38 cs.
Caseww-nuts 2,620 cwt.	Opium (Pers.) 40 cs.	Wax parafin (U.S.) 6,460 cwt.
Chemical products, unrated (U.S.) 3,876l.	Orange-peel (Sp.) 25 bals., (Malta) 18 cs.	Cancelled entries: Jan. 10, egg yolk (Ch.) 675l. Feb. 9 argol (It.) 590.
Copra 5,040 cwt.	Perfumery, unrated (Fr.) 121l., (Swz.) 278l., (Holl.) 120l.	
Cream of tartar (Fr.) 20 kgs. 61 pkgs., (It.) 104 pkgs., (Sp.) 52 pkgs.	Potash iodide (Jp.) 40 cs.	
Cubeb (Holl.) 36 bals., (B.I.) 145 bgs.	Potash pruss. yell. (Jp.) 20 cts.	
Dextrin (Jp.) 500 cwt.	Potato flour (Jp.) 1,000 cwt.	
Diastase (Jp.) 2 cs.	Quicksilver 100 lbs.	
Digitalis (Sp.) 21 bals., (Fr.) 7 bals.	Quinine (Holl.) 223,000 oz.	
Dill-seed (B.I.) 421 bgs.	Rosin (U.S.) 13,723 bals.	
Dog-grass - root (Fr.) 5 bals.	Saffron (Sp.) 3 cs.	
Ergot (Port.) 4 bgs.	Sandalwood (B.I.) 250l.	
Eucalypt. oil (Vic.) 273 cs. 2 dms. 31 pkgs.	Santal Midy 1 cs.	
Farinia (Jp.) 1,000 cwt.	Senna (B.I.) 340 bals.	
Gambier 76 cs.	Santal Midy 1 cs.	
Gelatin (Fr.) 1,492l., (It.) 100l.	Santal Midy 1 cs.	
Gentian (Sp.) 10 bals.	Santal Midy 1 cs.	

British Industries Fair.

CONSIDERABLE success has attended the British Industries Fair at Glasgow, referred to in the *C. & D.* last week. The show is a compact and comprehensive one, and for a first venture has met with a considerable amount of support. In fact, the patronage bestowed on it by exhibitors, buyers, and the general public, who were admitted this week, is such that it may be taken for granted that the Fair will be an annual one in Glasgow simultaneously with the London show. On the present occasion four sections were allocated to Glasgow—textiles, boots and shoes, foodstuffs (prepared and preserved), and domestic chemical products. The composition of next year's Fair will probably be altered by augmenting the sections. The chemical section is one of the best this year, and it has attracted considerable attention. One of the largest stands is that of the BRITISH DYES, LTD. It is an educative display illustrating the progressive stages of coal-tar colour manufacture from the raw product to the finished dyestuff. A special feature is made of chloranthrene blue B.D. paste, which is British made. The anthrene blue R.S. was previously made exclusively in Germany. Both dyed and printed shades of this colour are on exhibition, shades the fastest to washing and light obtainable on cotton and linen fabrics. British Dyes, Ltd., are also developing in synthetic drugs. They have already produced aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), acetanilide, and sodium salicylate. The company intend to extend the range at an early date, but meantime efforts are largely concentrated on explosives and dyestuffs. BROWN & POLSON, of the Royal Starch Works, Paisley, have a pleasing array of their numerous commodities done up for the export trade. Some of the wrappers are printed in Spanish, Portuguese, French, Swedish, and Danish. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, show an attractive display of their manufactures, including water-glass, salines, health salts, lime-juice cordial, and fruit and flavouring essences. An imposing show is made by LEVER BROS., LTD., Port Sunlight. On the stand are displayed samples of their different qualities of soap, including Sunlight, Lifebuoy, Royal Disinfectant, Comfort, Swan, Lux, Vim, Monkey Brand, Plantol Toilet, Velvet Skin Coral, Zulu, and the easy-shaving stick. On the same stand are to be seen Hudson's dry soap, Hudson's super soap, and naphtha dry soap. On the adjoining stand CASEIN, LTD., Battersea, London, feature sanagen, the British nerve-food, which is specially claimed for use in neurasthenia and allied troubles. The SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY occupy a large stand in which they exhibit a long range of articles manufactured at their various works. These include chemical preparations and household and toilet soap and soap powders made at their works in Grangemouth. Hot-water bottles and water-beds are among the articles on the stand of the LOCO PROOFING CO., LTD., Glasgow. An important display is made by the British purchasers of the Sanatogen Co., which as GENATOSAN, LTD., with Lady Mackworth as chairman, is going ahead. The preparations (sanatogen, formamint, etc.) are guaranteed to be the genuine original products and made in the same British factories by the same special machinery and processes, and by the same British chemists and workmen that the German firm employed. Another attractive stand is that of EUCRYL, LTD., London, who show eucryl tooth powder and paste, eucryl shampoo-powder, and Eau-de-Cologne, the old Civet Cat brand, Bayley's original manufacture. The firm also feature Lycryl, a concentrated antiseptic manufactured in this country by experts with a view to supplanting German-made Lysol.

Mineral waters are exhibited by CAMWAL, LTD., Harrogate. They have on view "Aquaepria," described as a Harrogate aperient water of the same character and strength as Apenta and Hunyadi Janos; a British water supplanting German and Austrian waters of the same nature. A large collection of acids, sodas, salts, etc., is shown by P. & J. GARROWAY, of Glasgow.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. The writer may adopt an assumed name or purposes of publication, but he must in all cases furnish his real name and address to the Editor.

An Easy Way!

SIR,—For the benefit of those who are writing on the subject of Irish and English qualifications and reciprocity, may I point out that there is already an easy way for a L.P.S.I. to come over here and as a friendly neutral take the berth of the English chemist who has gone to fight for the freedom of small nations?—that is, the Bloomsbury Square authorities will allow a L.P.S.I. without any more ado than paying the fee, 10*l.* 10*s.*, to sit for the Minor straight away, and this should surely be no trouble. I may say that others as well as I have done this. I passed the examination in Dublin in July, the Minor the following October.—Yours truly,

Oxo. (232/34.)

Returning Empties.

SIR,—The all-important question of "returned empties" might be relieved to a certain extent if the chemist, when giving or sending orders, would just mention, where expedient, "to be sent in paper." How many articles are turned out, on arrival, into their stock-bottles, and the empty vehicle put away for returning? Again, they might ask for the article, if liquid, to be sent in a dispensing-bottle, which is often possible, and which they could wash and use themselves. I am afraid a great many chemists do not think of these little details, which might save both themselves and the wholesale houses a great amount of trouble and expense in carriage and breakages, which occur so frequently. Trusting that the members of the trade will read, mark, and inwardly digest my suggestion,

S. R. C. (234/16.)

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. C. Brown, of Prestwich, refers to the difficulty of returning empties to wholesale houses. When the Ministry of Munitions commenced to control the manufacture of medical bottles in January last, representations were made to the Ministry that it would save the manufacture of a considerable amount of medical glassware if the railway companies would facilitate the return of drug empties. The Ministry promptly took the matter up and made the necessary arrangements with the railway companies. If pharmacists still meet with any real difficulty in getting their empties returned, they should remind their local railway authorities that the Ministry of Munitions has arranged with the railway companies that drug empties should be given preferential treatment. In case of need the wholesale house should be also advised of such difficulty so that the particular case can be taken up with headquarters. Empties should be consigned as "Urgent Drug Returns." These measures have relieved what was a difficult position to all concerned.—Yours faithfully,

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.,
T. Edward Lescher, Director.

60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Pharmacists and the Army.

SIR,—Your leader this week (February 24) shows how necessary it is for someone to look after the interests of chemists. There is another grievance which should be remedied. When the war broke out civilian dispensers were required, and I believe hundreds were engaged. Last year a circular was issued saying a war bonus should be paid to the "salaried civilian staff," payable from July 1 last year. In the case of dispensers it would be 3*s.* weekly, and I suppose they are numbered among the "salaried civilian staff." I believe all others have been paid, even those getting under 1*l.* weekly, but the dispensers are told they do not come under this Order.

Why? I should be glad to know other dispensers' opinions, with a view of combining our efforts; and perhaps you, Mr. Editor, could give a little advice.—Yours truly,

WESTMINSTER. (231/40.)

Registration of Business Names.

SIR,—Your notes *re* the above Act are very interesting, but in conversation I find many men are not clear as to one or two important points. It is a common custom for men, while actually trading (*i.e.*, ordering, invoicing, etc.) in their own names, to use labels and handbills and counter-bills with names descriptive of their business or place of business, as "Brown's Drug Stores," or "The High Street Pharmacy." Kindly say what is your opinion in these cases:

(1) Does the label, although apparently not subject to the requirements of Section 18, yet make the user liable to the Act as a whole, and therefore to register?

(2) Is a handbill or counter-bill, used (a) for distribution, (b) for counter use only, a "circular" within the meaning of the Act?

(3) Would the exhibition of a sign, "Brown's Drug Stores" (although not required to be altered, as in your reply to "Camrae," February 24) be taken as evidence of trading under an assumed name?

All these points seem important.—Yours, etc.,

BROWN. (234/70.)

[Many difficulties and doubts are arising from the Act which will disappear so soon as its express purpose is fulfilled, which was to prevent alien enemies trading in this country under British names. Many other things have gathered round this, so that the result is a somewhat complicated statute, and the opinion of lawyers generally is that some points can only be settled in the law courts. As to the first question, a label may or may not be prominent evidence of how a person is carrying on business. In the case of a person carrying on business as a chemist and druggist the label is one of the most frequently used means by which he makes known that he is carrying on business at a certain address, and Section 1 (b) says:

"Every individual having a place of business in the United Kingdom, and carrying on business under a business name which does not consist of his true surname without any addition other than his true Christian name or the initials thereof . . . shall be registered."

So far, therefore, as the label demonstrates that it is the name under which a man carries on business, if it does not bear his true name he must register under the Act. This is, of course, subject to the exempting provisions. In the case of "Brown's Drug Stores," if the owner is J. Brown, chemist and druggist, and he has not used his name on labels or on the shop, he should register under the Act. Our reply to the second question is in the affirmative. The use of a sign is evidence of trading, but not conclusive proof of a trading name. Thus, John Brown has bought the old-established business of William Smith, whose name is on the shop-sign. John Brown is permitted by the Act to trade without registering as, *e.g.*, "J. Brown, late W. Smith," and the Act does not touch him in any way. We have dealt with conditions under which the proprietor of Brown's Drug Stores has to register under the Act. "Brown's Drug Stores" is not necessarily a business name; it may be a description used by J. Brown, chemist and druggist, but evidence in favour of J. Brown must predominate.—EDITOR C. & D.]

The Pharmaceutical Council Election.

SIR,—To those members of the Society who take an interest in the future of pharmacy, the letter of "Sigma" in last week's *C. & D.* is most interesting and instructive. As usual, there is nothing in the official organ calling particular attention to the very important matter of the Council election, and the thanks of the trade are due to you, Sir, for pointing out to the members that nominations must be made on or before March 18, which, by the way, is a Sunday. We hear of all sorts of schemes for the betterment of pharmacy, but until we send men to Bloomsbury Square who are known for good business ability, and who are not dreamers of happy days which never come, we shall not solve these serious problems so graphically pointed out by "Sigma." The fatuous policy of "Hush! Hush!" adopted by our leaders has been the means of deadening any practical interest in the Society on the part of the average member, who simply pays his guinea and washes his hands of the whole thing. Last year two new men were elected, and they have done

good work, but it is necessary that these gentlemen should be backed up by others. So now is the time and opportunity before it is too late. Let our slogan be "Business men for Bloomsbury."—Yours truly,

JOHN H. ROBINSON.

Exchange Station Buildings, Liverpool.

The Use of the Mil.

SIR.—The dispute (*C. & D.*, February 24, p. 61) as to the use of the terms "mil" and "c.c." is purely a matter of words, the question being whether we shall call the standard unit a c.c. or a mil; and, whichever conclusion we come to, it does not affect the actual measure used, and the change from calling this measure a c.c. to calling it a mil does not necessitate any scrapping of glassware. All standard "c.c." measures, whether stamped at Charlottenberg, at Kew, by the Board of Trade, or by other authorities, are based on the true litre and its subdivision the millilitre, but the custom has grown up, and is firmly established, of calling the litre 1,000 c.c. and the millilitre 1 c.c. As 1 millilitre equals 1.00016 c.c. this is a negligible error, but the compilers both of the B.P. and of the U.S.P. prefer to use the more accurate name; they are making no attempt to alter the measures actually in use, which have always measured millilitres, unless they have been based on Mohr's litre, which has never had official sanction, and the use of which in dispensing or the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations has always been illegal. Perfectly accurate results are obtained by using Mohr's litre in analysis, provided it is required to determine percentage w/w or v/v, but where, as in many B.P. and U.S.P. preparations, the quantity to be determined is the number of grams in 100 mils, unless standard measures are used an error (of 0.2 per cent.) will be introduced.

Yours, etc.,

HAROLD DEANE.

[In a covering letter Mr. Deane mentions that the U.S.P. IX. says 1 litre = 1.000027 cubic decimetres. This, we note, is on the authority of the United States Bureau of Standards. Inferentially 1 c.c. = 1.000027, which means that the American mil is 0.00013 c.c. less than the British mil. The c.c. is still, however, as of old, and is commonly used in chemistry throughout the world.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

South Wales Federation—“Now or Never!”

SIR.—Following upon your report of the meeting of South Wales chemists at Cardiff (*C. & D.*, March 3, p. 46), I should like to say that in my remarks I deliberately avoided giving a "cut-and-dried" scheme. It is the privilege of all the Associations concerned to participate in this pleasant task, and at the outset it is desired to secure their co-operation, and to avoid the impression that the matter is being managed by one or two Associations. I am glad that the principle of federation has been adopted unanimously, and, judging by the keen interest displayed at the meeting, this augurs well for the future. But, as the Chairman remarked, enthusiasm and interest must be maintained. It now behoves the Associations affected to set about the matter in earnest—to use the Welsh professor's remark to his prospective bride, "Now or never." Never have we been better placed for federation than we are to-day, as now no county or borough is without an Association, thanks to the Pharmaceutical Society. Some may say, Why a new organisation? Well, I do think one is needed, not in antagonism to the Pharmaceutical Society, but supplementary to it, and it would probably do more to increase the membership of the Society than any other means. We need all the forces we can get, both within the Society and outside of it, in order to fight for better recognition by the State, better remuneration for our long hours of labour, and in order to strengthen the professional side of our calling. There should be a complete separation of dispensing from prescribing. Dispensing is our department, and rather than unduly make efforts collectively to foster the purely trade side, I am for developing the professional—for instance, on the lines of bacteriology, analysis, etc. Our side-lines—toilet-goods and sundries, patent medicines, and even general drugs—are sold by other tradesmen, apart from what is

done by large syndicates. We can never get this back for ourselves, but on the professional side we can surely claim such a monopoly as belongs to personal qualification, and at present we only have this as regards poisons and partly as regards dispensing. At one time dentistry and optics were in our hands, but now they have been specialised and become separate vocations, and rightly so, though some chemists have developed these departments very effectively and have vested interests in them. My point is that there are other outlets for us more closely connected with pharmacy of which we can take advantage, and that we should do so in order to strengthen our professional status, rather than trying to recover what is lost on the trade side, as permitted by a free-trade country. All this may seem idealistic and looking far ahead, but the Federation will be the means of dealing with all such matters and making them practical and obtainable, while in the meantime the trade side must be looked after; and the Federations should get to work with these also without the least delay.

Yours faithfully,

BENSON HARRIES.

Materia Medica Monographs.

Professor Dr. J. W. Moll, Groningen, referring to the article on *materia medica monographs* which was given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Winter Number, p. 93, informs us that he has somewhat modified his ideas on this subject since the publication of the Dutch Pharmacopœia. We printed in the Winter Number Dr. Moll's monograph from the Pharmacopœia, and now give the capsicum article as Dr. Moll would modify it in accordance with his present views :

Capsici Fructus.

CAPSICUM.

The ripe fruits of different varieties of *Capsicum annuum*, Linn., Sp. Pl. 188.

Berries with very slightly developed fruit-pulp, the upper portion for the greater part filled with air; with a shorter or longer peduncle; with a persistent, from rotative to campanulate calyx, having five or six slightly developed lobes, greyish-green like the peduncle. The fruit itself from five to twelve centimetres in length, at the base thick up to four centimetres; having the shape of a straight or curved cone, for the rest very variable, short and thick or more long and thin; di-, often tricarpellary, in the lower part di- or trilocular, with true, complete disseipments and broad, axillary, orange placentæ; at about a quarter of the height of the fruit the disseipments beginning to separate, being soon reduced to narrow, ridge-like, parietal placentæ, reaching up to the top of the fruit, and covered with seeds for the greater part of their length, the upper part of the fruit thus being unilocular. Pericarp thick up to 0.35 millimetre, dry, leathery, supple, coarsely and faintly wrinkled, showing when held against the light a large number of longitudinal, slightly branching veins. Outer surface glabrous, shining, brownish-red, red, or orange, rarely yellow, with two or three longitudinal, slightly depressed, somewhat darker coloured sutures, corresponding with the disseipments; at the top a small circular cicatrice of the style. Inner surface finely and longitudinally wrinkled. Seeds very numerous, partly loose, partly attached to the placentæ, with a short, membranaceous, perpendicularly directed funicle, about four millimetres in diameter, flat, almost circular; the hilum formed by a small prominent part of the margin; surface very finely dotted, yellow.

THE POWDER.

For the preparation of the powder the peduncles, calyees, and seeds to be removed as much as possible.

Microscopy of the Powder.—All somewhat larger particles coloured orange-red by carotin, mostly dissolved in drops of oil; the cell-walls colourless or yellow, never brown. In chloral hydrate, the carotin dissolving, the oil drops at the same time much increasing in number and continuing to dissolve and display the carotin. Parenchyma with strongly thickened, collenchymatic walls; on these fragments the very transparent outer epidermis, though with some difficulty clearly visible; the epidermal cells elongated, with quite colourless, thickened, strongly pitted side walls; very distinct grooves of the cuticle, running irregularly along the outer epidermis, sometimes anastomosing. Cells with yellowish, thickened walls of the inner epidermis, isolated or in larger or smaller groups; oblong, with more or less undulated side walls having abundant pit canals. Irregularly spherical or somewhat oblong

parenchyma cells of the receptacle, separate or in groups; walls somewhat thickened, yellowish, very distinctly reticulate; very large intercellular spaces and distinct circular or oblong connecting-frames [cadres d'union of Mangin], enclosing small oval pits. Very thin-walled parenchyma, consisting of large, shrivelled cells, often indistinct. Small bundles of spiral vessels. Starch very scarce, only here and there a few small, globular starch-grains, or small groups of parenchyma cells, containing a larger number of such grains. A few particles, belonging to seeds, generally occurring even in a carefully prepared powder; in powders prepared without the previous removal of the seeds these elements very prominent. Principal elements: (1) Epidermal cells of the seed, with undulated side walls, these and the inner walls bright yellow, very strongly thickened, distinctly stratified and sometimes with small papilliform internal prominences; (2) endosperm-cells, five- or six-angular, with somewhat thickened, colourless walls, without intercellular spaces, containing many oil-drops; these drops, especially in chloral hydrate, strongly coloured by carotin extracted from parts of the pericarp. Elements belonging to the peduncle and calyx epidermis with stomata or small hairs, sclerenchyma fibres, etc., to be found in small quantities only, even in powders containing these organs. In the dry powder treated with sulphuric acid the carotin coloured bright blue. Odour faint, characteristic; taste, especially of the placenta, extremely pungent; the powder strongly sternutatory.

Subscribers' Symposium.

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers, and brief notes on business and practical topics, especially new ideas.

Summer-time Act, 1917.

Again we play the game of "make-believe."
Advancing clocks and watches by one hour;
Evincing by light-saving, we conceive,
A conservation of the nation's power.

Horological inexactitudes,
Which years ago we feared would thus ensue,
Prove nothing less now than beatitudes,
For lying dials but emphasise the true.

An hour thus saved is economical,
Quite worthy of the effort to adjust;
Past opposition now seems comical!
Why not a nation's work one hour on trust!

'Tis by that hour on trust some men who die
Live "legally" an hour beyond their time!
Who dares to say of victory we'll cry
Before this year we're quits with Father Time?

A. E. W.

Are Syrups Necessary?

A subscriber (234/3) ask the question. Must such preparation be for ever so presented? Would not a sour or a bitter form suit just as well? There are more desirable flavours than sweet, though these are most pleasing to infants, but sour preparations would suit even better in many cases, and fermentation would be prevented. Would not a bitter suit the beer-drinker better? Would not an acid preparation suit the tart old maid, or the still younger "tart"? If sugar be wanting, and it is, it becomes more than your duty, your proud privilege, to load the way in demonstrating the fact that sugar as an adjunct to drugs can and will be superseded by—? It might be announced thus:

"Owing to national scarcity of sugar we beg to inform our clients that what were syrups in the sweet and piping times of peace have now become war sours or bitter! They have the same therapeutic medicinal value, the only and at present essential difference being the exchange of a sour or bitter flavouring in place of the sugar or sweet." The B.P. dare not stand in the way of such necessary innovations. No syrups or sugar-coating during the war, and then none will be wanted after.

Legal Queries.

Most difficulties in trade law are explained in the legal section of "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1917, beginning on page 353.

Prudent (229/20).—You will find in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 354, the regulation made in respect to the supply of certain medicines to H.M. Forces. This does not add to the Pharmacy Acts conditions as to the sale of Easton's syrup and Easton's syrup tablets.

F. W. D. (234/47).—As the name under which you are trading is not your surname or true name, you must register under the Registration of Business Names Act. See "Show-cards" in *C. & D.*, February 10, p. 44, for information in regard to where your true name must be used.

S. E. (216/52).—As you are neither a registered chemist and druggist nor registered apothecary, it would be illegal for you to dispense tr. camph. co. or any other scheduled poison, nor can an Insurance Committee enter into a contract with you as a dispenser of Insurance prescriptions.

M. P. S. (233/44).—You do not inform us whether or not you are registered as a limited company. The fact that this does not appear upon your letter-paper indicates that you are not registered. If so, it will be necessary for you to register under the Registration of Business Names Act, because you trade as "Blank & Co."

Subscriber (233/26) trades under his own name with initials, after which are the words (late Smith) in parentheses. Must he register under the Registration of Business Names Act? [No; it is provided by Section 1 (i) that "where the addition merely indicates that the business is carried on in succession to a former owner of the business that addition shall not of itself render registration necessary."]

North (231/10).—In order to take advantage of the special provision in the Registration of Business Names Act for business successors (see Editorial) it will be necessary for you to add to your late husband's name the word trustee (or trustees) or successor. This should be done on shop-sign at least, but the Act gives no specific directions on that point seeing that such businesses are outside it when Section 1 (i) covers them.

Perplexed (234/38).—(1) Our Editorial on the widow's clause shows how you stand in regard to the business that you carry on. It will be necessary for you to change the name, as by saying "So-and-So's Successors," or register. (2) It is not necessary for you to alter the labels, but it would be advisable to do this after the old stock is done, so as to use one style of business name. (3) If you register the true name must be put upon the circular.

Radix (235/11).—You must either strike off the "s" which you have been using with your trade name, or register as an individual under the new Act. This sounds absurd, but it is only "where two or more individual partners have the same surname" that "the addition of an s at the end of that surname shall not of itself render registration necessary." Thus John and Thomas Black may trade as "Blacks," but not as "Black's," the apostrophe not being authorised by the Act.

Subscriber (233/35).—It will be necessary for you to register your retail pharmaceutical business under the Registration of Business Names Act, which can be done by obtaining R.B.N. 1 form from a post-office and sending it, duly stamped and filled up, to Coleraine House, Dublin. Your true name must appear on your business paper, but it is not necessary to put the name on labels. We would point out, however, that under the Pharmacy Act you, as a medical practitioner, must conform to obligations imposed by that Act, you not having the freedom of pharmaceutical chemists in regard to trading.

Road (226/40).—The Pharmacy Act, Ireland, 1875, under which the licence for pharmaceutical chemists is granted, does not extend to Great Britain. The title "pharmaceutical chemist" was legalised in Great Britain by the Pharmacy Act, 1852, and the Pharmacy Act, 1868, sustained the 1852 provisions so far as pharmaceutical chemists are concerned, further protecting them, also enabling pharmaceutical chemists of Great Britain to trade as chemists and druggists; but under no Act of Parliament are pharmaceutical chemists of Ireland permitted to trade as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists in Great Britain.

Ferrum (235/15).—From what you submit to us it appears that you carry on business under several names, but the business paper which you send has upon it the business name in this form, "JONES THE CHEMIST." These three words constitute the business name, and if you are to continue the name in that form you must register under the new Act, because the words "the chemist" are an addition that calls for registration. The following form does not require registration:

JONES,
THE CHEMIST.

Nor do the variations of "Jones, Chemist," that you submit to us.

V. T. C. (233/11).—It is provided by Section 1 (ii) of the Registration of Business Names Act that where two or more individual partners have the same surname the addition of an “s” at the end of that surname shall not by itself render registration necessary. This does not, however, cover your case, as you are the sole proprietor of the business, and have added the apostrophe “s” to your surname, making the trading name “—’s Cash Drug Stores,” so that you must register. You have misread Note A on the back of R.B.N. 1, which is simply to the effect that if between December 22, 1916, and February 22, 1917, the conditions for registration have ceased, the individual need not register. In your case the conditions have not changed. We note that on your door-plate you use a name which does not require registration under the Act, whereas on the rubber stamp submitted to us the name is a registrable one.

Lex (228/54).—(1) Not a single one of the questions which you put arises from the Registration of Business Names Act, but the fact that your own name differs from the names on the labels which you send shows that you personally, as an individual, have to register under the Act. The label for the mixture bears a French trading name, and the injection label bears the name of a stores, while your letter-paper has a variation. The Act requires you, after registration, to put your true name on the letter-paper, but not on the labels, which are not showcards, nor are they used as such. The fact that a trader—say, J. Brown, chemist—uses on goods titles embodying names which are not his own—e.g., Bland’s pills, Easton’s syrup, and Gregory’s powder—does not imply that he is not trading under his true name, nor does the use of showcards respecting such goods bring a man under the Act. (2) There is no law to prevent you using the titles female pills and female mixture for a blood and complexion remedy. (3) Nervo-spinal regeneration is a title which indicates the action of the preparation on a part of the body, so that the preparation does not enjoy the body-name exemption. You must explain what your other questions mean.

J. T. B. (230/53) has bought a house through a building society, to which he is paying back the sum advanced to him for the purpose of purchasing it, the house being mortgaged to the Society in the usual way, and he wishes to know what he is entitled to deduct by way of expenditure on the assessment of the house to income-tax. A deduction is made from the assessment of one-sixth, so that income-tax is chargeable on five-sixths of the annual value. [If the annual value does not exceed 12*l.* he is entitled to a further deduction of any sum actually spent by him on maintenance, repairs, insurance, and management, based on the average annual expenditure of the preceding five years. This, however, is allowed as way of repayment on a claim being sent in after the tax is paid. The one-sixth for repairs is allowed as a deduction when the assessment is made. As regards the annual payments made to the Building Society, a deduction may be made of so much of each payment as represents mortgage interest. To get this he must apply to the Secretary of the Building Society for a certificate under what is known as “Arrangement B.” This will certify how much of the payment is interest, and will declare that the tax on that has been or will be paid. If before paying the tax our correspondent sends the tax-collector’s demand note with this certificate to the local Surveyor of Taxes, a deduction of the sum will be made by the Surveyor. If “J. T. B.” has already paid the whole amount of the note, he can get the tax on the interest repaid by making an application in writing to the Secretary, Somerset House, enclosing the certificate of the Society’s Secretary and the collector’s receipt for the tax. Our correspondent also wishes to know if he can deduct on his income-tax return fares to and from his place of business. No; it is only where any travelling expense must be incurred to enable a person to perform his duties that a deduction of the amount of such expense is allowed. The travelling expenses of commercial travellers are allowed.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

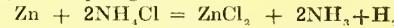
When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

D. H. (226/54).—ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF BALDNESS.—High-frequency applications are employed sometimes in treating baldness of the scalp. The apparatus used was described in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1911. We know of no book devoted to this form of treating baldness.

W. S. (221/54).—TESTING HONEY.—The presence of cane-sugar or glucose in honey is best detected by the saccharimeter. There is a concise account of the testing of honey in Moon and Partridge’s “Aids to the Analysis of Food and Drugs” (Baillière, 3s. 6d.), and useful information on the composition of honey is contained in Tibbles’s “Foods, their Origin, Composition, and Manufacture” (Baillière, 18s.).

Auld Reekie (26/1).—We do not recognise the iodine preparation you send; you should obtain particulars of the source.

Cumrae (221/46).—LECLANCHÉ CELL.—The chemical changes which take place in this cell when in action are as follows: The zinc and sal ammoniac combine to form zinc chloride, ammonia, and hydrogen



The ammonia is dissolved in the liquid, and its presence does not interfere with the action of the cell. The hydrogen deoxidises the manganese peroxide (MnO_2) to sesquioxide (Mn_2O_3). If the current is feeble and the chemical action consequently slow, the hydrogen is oxidised as fast as it is produced, so that there is no accumulation of hydrogen, and consequently no polarisation.

A. W. P. (220/51).—We cannot answer your question until we know the composition of the colouring-matters to which you refer.

G. L. (217/14).—CUTICLE-CREAM.—See *C. & D.*, January 27, p. 121. The perfume can be varied so as to contain oil of lavand., and you can introduce some soap if desired.

W. E. M. (225/19).—(1) PHOSPHORUS TONIC, P.F.:

Liq. ferri phosph. mag.	...	...	3x.
Ac. phosph. dil.	...	...	3v.
Glycerin	...	...	3xxx.
Quin. sulph.	...	...	gr. cc.
Sp. chloroformi	...	...	3xx.
Aquam ad	...	...	Cong. ij.

(2) PHOSPHORISED TONIC, P.F.:

Ext. cinchon. liq.	...	...	5i.
Ac. phosph. dil.	...	...	5i.
Liq. strychn.	...	...	mxxv.
Liq. ferri phosph. conc.	...	...	5i.
Syrupi	...	...	3vij.
Aq. chloroformi ad	...	...	3iv.

Misce.

V. S. (233/44).—The order to which you refer is issued by the Minister of Munitions, but it does not say that a shop-assistant cannot, or must not, advertise for a situation. It has no reference whatsoever to military service, and we expect that “shop-assistants” will not be interpreted to include those who are registered as chemists and druggists, or who are otherwise exempt from military service on account of doing insurance dispensing duties.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from “The Chemist and Druggist,” March 15, 1867.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A large meeting of the Chemists and Druggists of Dundee was held on the 25th of January, to consider what steps should be taken for the reception of the members of the Conference in the autumn of the present year. It was resolved that arrangements should be at once adopted to give the Conference a hearty welcome, and to secure the co-operation of the chemists and druggists generally throughout the several districts of Scotland. A second meeting was held on the 1st of February, when a resolution was passed to the following effect: “That an association be formed, to be called the Dundee Chemists’ Association, the first chief object of which should be the reception of the Conference.” A committee was formed, with Mr. James Hardie as President, Messrs. Hodge and Levie Secretaries, and with power to add other names as members. Sub-Committees have since been formed, and necessary details arranged. A reception fund is now being formed, and those members of the Conference who visit Dundee will find that their northern brethren are fully prepared to sustain their known character for hospitality. By a pure mistake, the local circular relating to the preparations that are being so actively made for the meeting has been sent to several members in England.

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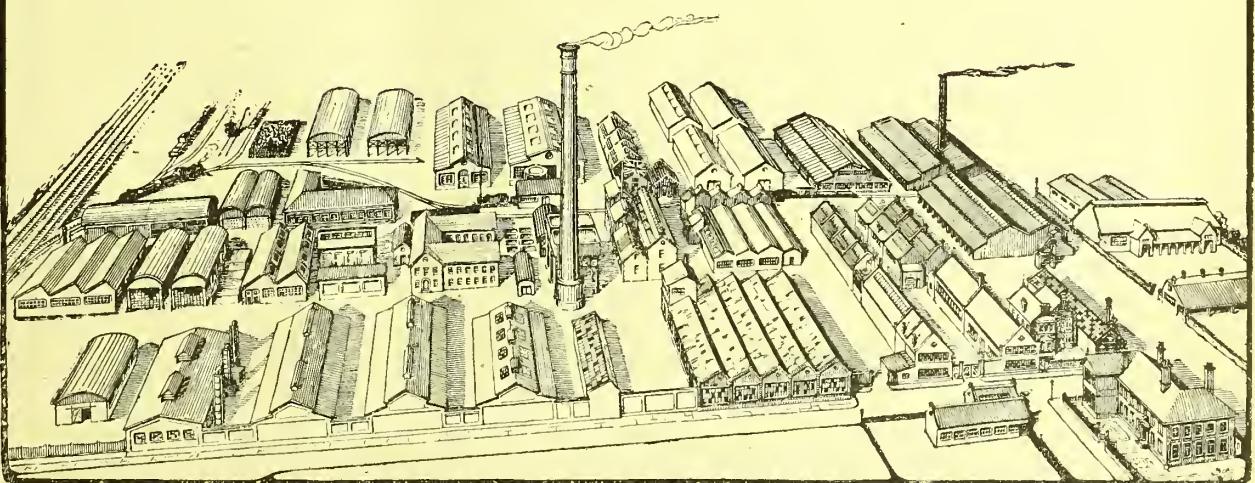
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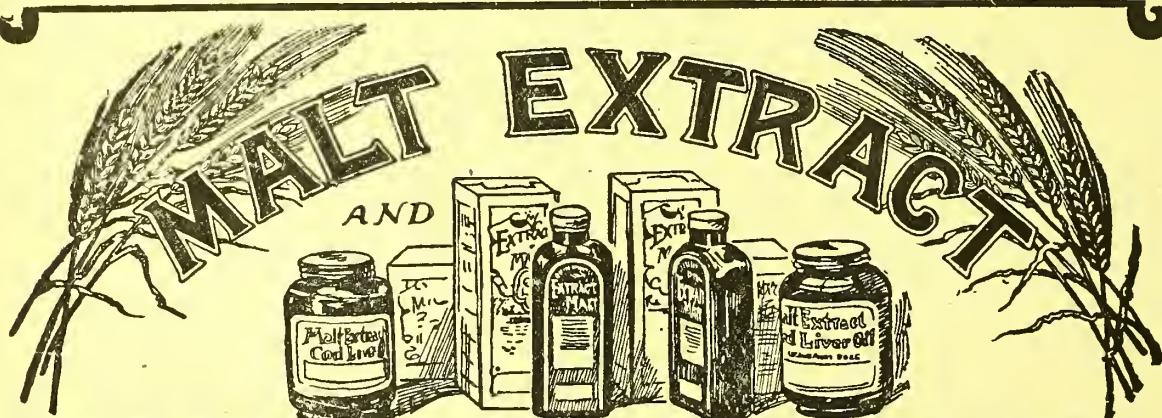
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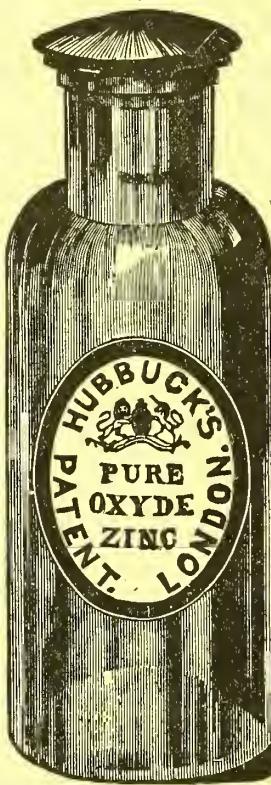
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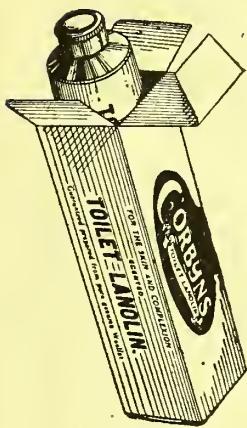
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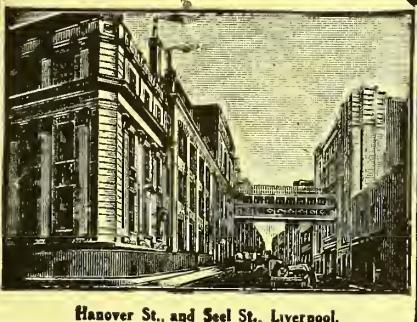
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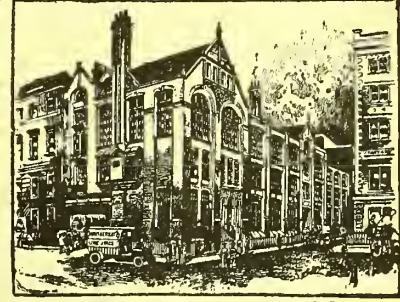
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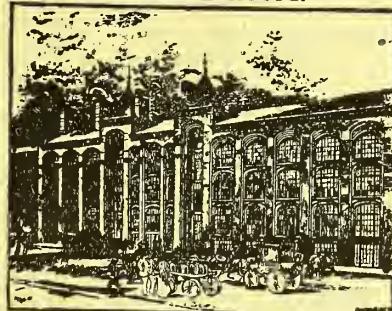
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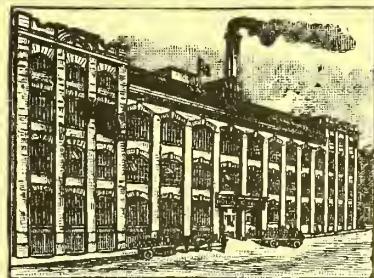
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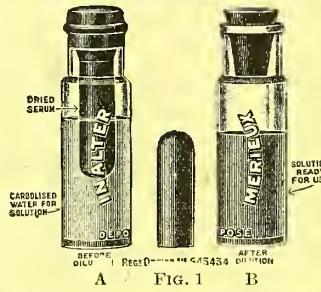
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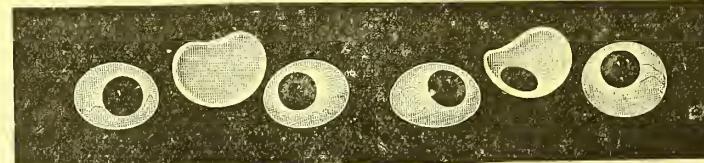
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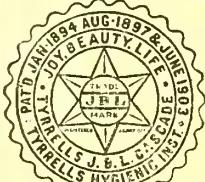
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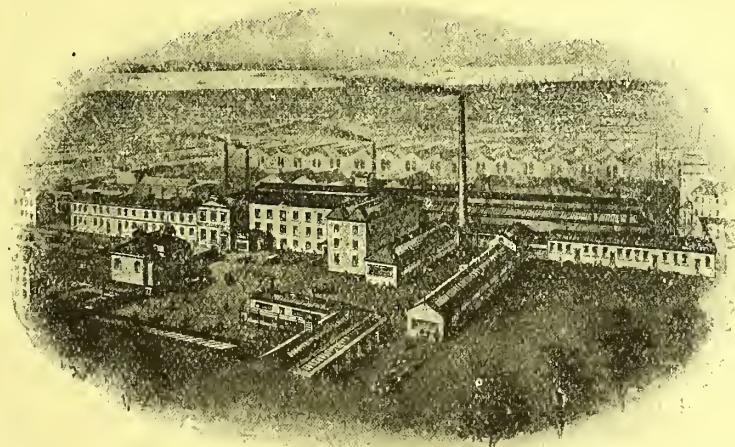
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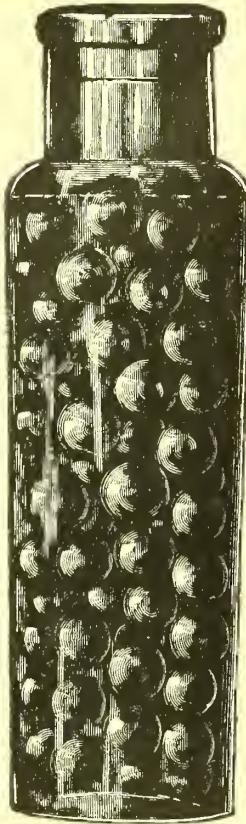
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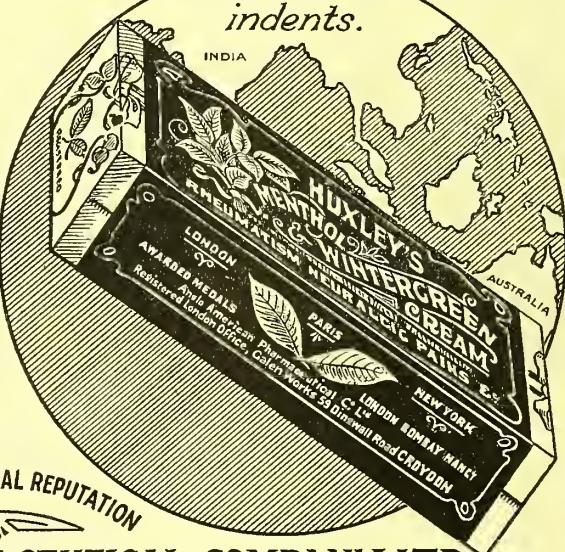
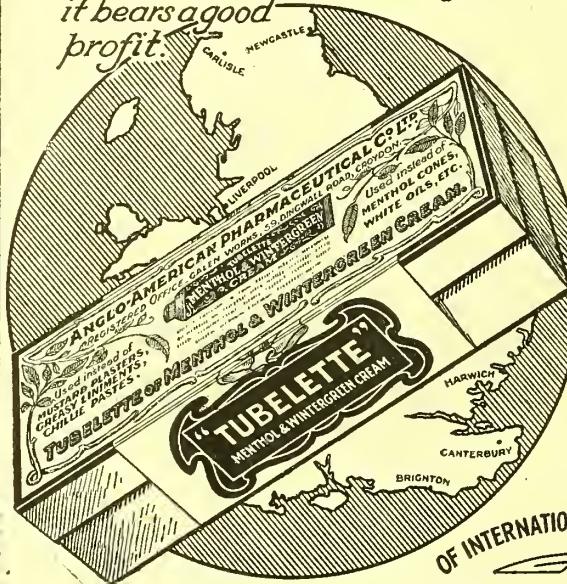
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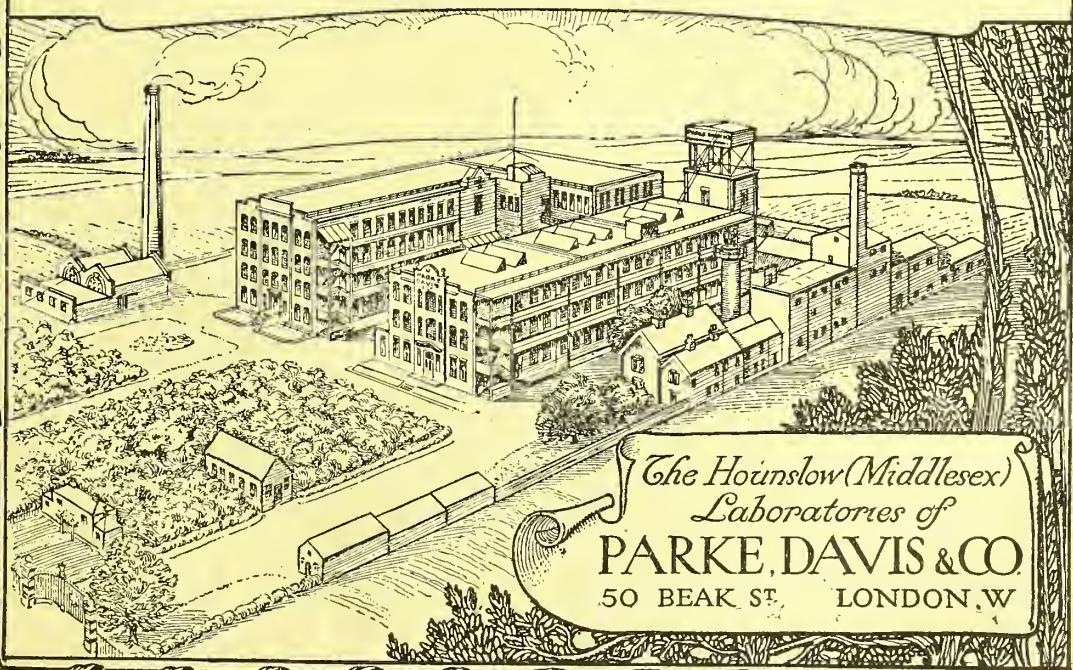
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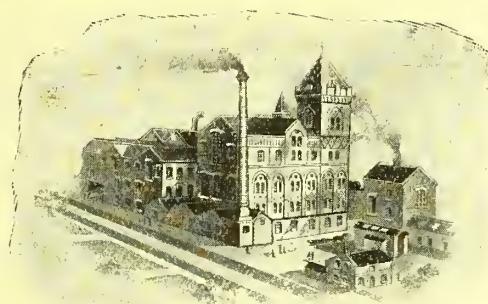
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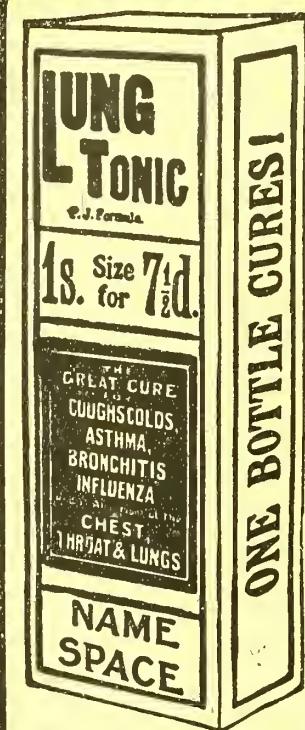
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Ginger, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 67/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.

Gingerine, Extra, 5 lbs. @ 13/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/6.

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Gum Thus Elect., 2½ cwt. @ 48/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 52/- cwt.

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*Heading (Frothing Ess.), 5 lbs. @ lb.

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7/- lb.; Ammon., 28 lbs. @ 8/- lb.; o.

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28 lbs. @ 7/6 lb.; Sulph. c. Sulph., 28 lbs.

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* " Rhel Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.

* " Rosa Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.

* " Seneca Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.

* " Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.

Insect Powder, Opt., English Grd., closed flowers, 7 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; English Ground, 1 closed flowers, 4d. lb. less; Foreign Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.

Iodoform Pulv. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 18/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.

Iodium, resuhi. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 14/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/8 lb.

Isinglass, Brazil, fine cut, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.; Russian finest, 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.; Ribbon or Sheet, 7 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/10 lb.

Kamala, 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; sifted, 2/- per lb.

Kamala, 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; sifted, 2/- per lb.

Lapis Punicus, fine powder, 2 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.; lump, 2 cwt. @ 18/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Licorice Juice, Sticks, 1 cwt. @ cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.

*Lin. Aconiti Meth., 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5 lb.

* " Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 8/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/- lb.

* " Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.

* " Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.

* " Terb. Acet., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.

Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 42/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 43/6 cwt.

*Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/7 lb.

Menthol, dry white cryst., 60 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 5 lbs. @ 14/8 lb.

*Mist. Sennae Comp., B.P., 20 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

Morphinæ Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph., Pulv. B.P., 25 oz. @ 14/6 oz.; 16 oz. @ 14/9 oz.; 8 oz. @ 15/- oz.; 1 oz. @ 16/- oz.; Pus. Præcip. Bimeconate or Tart., 1 oz. @ 19/- oz.

Morphinæ Diacetyl., 4 oz. @ 21/- oz.; 1 oz. @ 21/6 oz.; Hydrochlor., 6d. per oz. less.

Myrra, Gum, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.

Naphthalene, Candies, 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

Nux Areca, 1 cwt. @ 55/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; powder, English ground, @ 80/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.

O1. Amygdal. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 3/0½ lb.

O1. Anethl. Ang. B.P., 1 lb. @ 30/- lb.

O1. Anisi, E.I., 66 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.; 16½ lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 4/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/8 lb.

O1. Aurant., 12 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/- lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.

Oil of Bays, genuine W.I., 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb.

O1. Cajuput., B.P., 21½ oz. bots. @ 4/9 lb.

O1. Camphor, Essent., White, 40 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.; Brown, 40 lbs. @ 120/- cwt.

O1. Caryoph. Ang. B.P., 9 lbs. @ 6/4 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 6/7 lb.

O1. Cassia, 16 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 6 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.

O1. Cinnam., 1 lb. @ 32/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/3 oz.

O1. Citronella, 9 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.

O1. Coco Nucis, finest White, 80 lbs. @ 76/6 cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 73/6 cwt.

O1. Eucalypt., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 2/6 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.

O1. Geranii Gall. Opt., 1 lb. @ 28/- lb.; 8 1-oz. bots. @ 2/3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/6 oz.; Turc., 1 lb. @ 15/- lb.; 4 oz. @ 1/6 lb.

O1. Gynocardia, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.

O1. Juniperi Ligne Exot., 9 lbs. @ 9½ lb.

O1. Lavand. ab Flor., 5 lbs. @ 17/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 18/- lb.

O1. Menth. Pip. English, 5 lbs. @ 52/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 52/6 lb.; Hotchkiss original bots., 21 oz. each @ 15/9 lb.; 6 bots. @ 15/6 lb.; 16 bots. @ 15/- lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 11/- lb.; Japanese, 60 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.

O1. Morrbua, 1916, finest non-freezing, 2-gall. tins @ 20/- per gall.

O1. Myrrhe, 9 lbs. @ 3/- lb.

O1. Myristica, 7 lbs. @ 7/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.

O1. Nucis Pallid., 2 gall. tins @ 9 3 gall.

O1. Olivæ, P.B., good yellow, guaranteed pure, 45 gall. barrels @ 8/3 gall.; 2 gall. tins @ 9/6 gall.

O1. Original Rub., Coml., 28 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.

O1. Peach Kernel (so-called), 1 cwt. @ 1/4½ lb.; 56 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.

O1. Pulegi B.P., 5 lbs. @ 6/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/10.

O1. Ricinil Alh. Opt. Medicinal, 40 lbs. @ 95/- cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; for export, 1 cwt. drums recommended.

O1. Rosmarin, Coml., 28 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; B.P., 9 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.

O1. Santal. Flav. Ang. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 52/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 53/6 lb.

O1. Sassafras, genuine, 28 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/5 lb.

O1. Theobroma, B.P., 8-oz. tabs., 28 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.

O1. Wintergreen, Artificial, 5 lbs. @ 7/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.

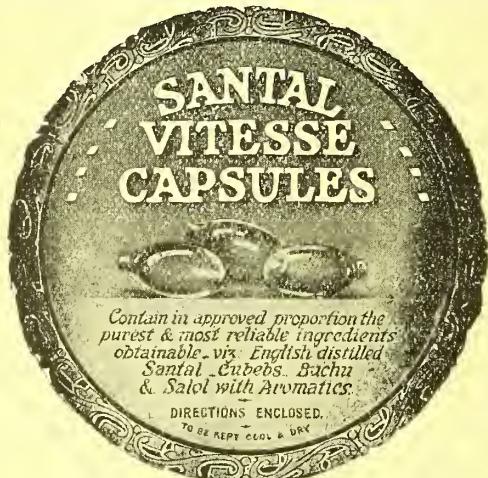
Ophum., B.P., 14 lbs. @ 41/- lb.; 3 lbs. @ 42/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 43/- lb.; powder, 6d. lb. extra.

*Minimum quantity at these prices; Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted; Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

NOTE.—Only terms Net Cash with Order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers. Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

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Offices: 34 LEADENHALL STREET.

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We guarantee this combination to be one of the most genuine and reliable on the market. The ingredients stated upon the label are absolutely pure.

2/6 boxes containing 24 ... 20/- doz.
3/6 " " 36 ... 30/- "

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60-64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.
And at 24 LUNA STREET, MANCHESTER.

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The "Winged Lion" Capsules do not shrink, contract or go mouldy, but retain their flexibility for any length of time.

All Capsules are filled with the purest ingredients and are guaranteed effective.

SANTAL CAPSULES.—We would specially direct your attention to the fact that we use the finest "English drawn Santal Wood Oil" only, guaranteed pure, in our Capsules.

CAPSULE LIST SENT ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

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Importers of Crude Drugs from all parts of the World.

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OF The Relief of ASTHMA
HAY FEVER BRONCHITIS
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PRICE ONE SHILLING

1/- TINS
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9/6 DOZ. NET.

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GIVES INSTANT
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POTTER'S ASTHMA SMOKING MIXTURE
Composed entirely of Herbs
Carefully compounded
and prepared ready for
smoking either incense or
smoking Tobacco by the
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in the cigarette form
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6 TINS (P.A.T.A. 6/-)
4/6 DOZ. NET.

POTTER'S TRAMONIUM CIGARETTES

1/- BOXES (P.A.T.A. 1/-)
9/6 DOZ. NET.

1/- BOXES (P.A.T.A. 10 1/2 d.)
7/- DOZ. NET.

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Premier Health Salt	Fly Traps — "Web"
"Spa" Health Salt	3½ & 6½ Lin. Liq. and Honey Balsam
Exhibition Health Salt	7½ Liq. Aniseed & Honey

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Specially adapted for Tins and Bottles, and thus exceptionally valuable for all in the Drug and Allied Trades..

Also GLUES & GELATINES.

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The Grove Chemical Co., Ltd.
Crown Works, Appley Bridge, nr. WIGAN, Lancs.

Telegrams: "Crown, Appley Bridge."
Telephone: No. 12 Parbold.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.

Wholesale & Export Drug Merchants,
Manufacturing Chemists

HULL

INVITE the Trade to take up the following valuable P.A.T.A. Protected Lines, bearing a large Protected Retail Profit, which sell freely and are well known and valued by the Public in many parts of the country.

P.A.T.A. Protected Dozen
Retail Price. Net.

LOSALL'S SALT	(well advertised), tins	7½d.	5/-
*	" "	1/2	10/-
*	bottles in " cartons	1/6	12/-

Losall's Salt sells so well, surely it must pay Pharmacists to stock such a large profit-bearing protected line.

LOSALL'S COMPOUND SULPHUR SOAP.

A valuable emollient medicated skin soap, especially suitable for use in Eczema

1/6

12/-

Chemists requiring effective advertising matter for Losall's Salt, &c., will, on application direct to Lofthouse & Saltmer, receive a liberal supply of Dummies, Showcards, Window Slips, Price Tickets, &c., Carriage Paid, whether or no they have an account open with the Firm.

BENGOL TRADING COMPANY

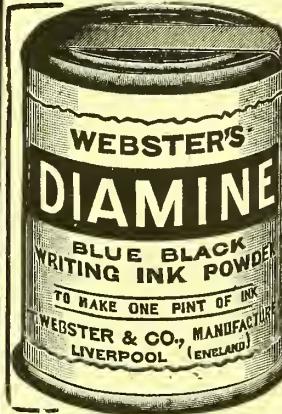
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NEW YORK. LONDON. PETROGRAD.

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Tartaric Acid
Quinine Sulphate
Salol
Hexamine
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Lemon Oil

For Prompt and Forward Delivery.

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WRITING INK POWDER

As supplied to Govt. Depts. and the principal Railway Cos. Saves 98% Freight. Suitable for any Climate.

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The College of Preceptors holds Preliminary Examinations in March, June, September, and December. All the Examinations are held in London, Aberdeen, Birmingham, Blackpool, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Tyne, and Nottingham. For the June and December Examinations there are other Centres, including Blackpool, Brighton, Carmarthen, Cheltenham, Croydon, Exeter, Margate, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Southend, Southport, Sunderland, Weston-super-Mare, and York. For Regulations apply to the Secretary, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

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THE BEST POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTE FOR GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE, and incomparably superior to it in many ways.

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DRUGS, FINE CHEMICALS, SYNTHETICS, BORAX, &c.

OPIUM, MORPHIA, COCAINE, CODEIA, SALICYLATES,
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EUCALYPTUS OIL, Rectified

Eucalyptol content 70 to 80%

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ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM PHELLANDRENE.

Quotations by cable. Wholesale trade only.

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EAGLEHAWK, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

Do not be out of stock of

ZOL

FOR ALL OBSTINATE COUGHS.

The Specific Emulsion for
WHOOPING-COUGH

ON THE P.A.T.A.

Retail 1/3 and 2/6 per Bottle
Wholesale 12/- and 24/- per doz.Obtainable from
YOUR WHOLESALE SUNDRY HOUSE
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WYLEYS LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES
PEARL & GELATINE COATED PILLS
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COMPRESSED TROPELS (SUGAR COATED AND CHOCOLATE COATED)
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COVENTRY

Price Lists on Application.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10 1917.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., MUST BE PREPAID (except in the case of serial advertisers), and to ensure prompt insertion
REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done.

PROVIDED the MONEY IS TELEGRAPHED

at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 3817 Central (3 lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus Cannon London." (Three words counted as two.)

BEST RESULTS EVERY WEEK!

THE PUBLICITY IT PAYS TO PAY FOR.



There is no need to guarantee the genuineness of the advertisements in 'The Chemist & Druggist Supplement.'

Everybody in the drug-trade knows that only bona-fide paid-for advertisements are inserted. The 'Chemist & Druggist Supplement' knows no dead-heads, for it gives

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone Number: City 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—PORTLAND ROAD STATION (Within Easy Distance of).—For Disposal through death, good middle-class Business; Retail and Dispensing; excellent position in main thoroughfare; returns about £1,000; scope for considerable extension under energetic management; valuation terms entertained.

2.—LONDON, S.W. (Favourite Residential Locality).—Old-established Business, Family and Dispensing; returns upwards of £1,400; gross profit about 45 per cent.; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be arranged equitably.

3.—HERTS. (Borders of).—Ready-money Business; held by vendor many years; returns over £30 per week; good position in main thoroughfare; comfortable residence, with garden; rent moderate; price about £500; vendor invites the fullest investigation.

4.—KENSINGTON.—Established Business, Retail and Dispensing; held by vendor many years; returns £1,000 yearly; profits above the average of Retail trade; capital opening for modern trading; terms, value of stock and fixtures.

5.—PICCADILLY (Near).—For immediate Disposal, high-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns about £1,200; gross profit between £650 and £700; the business is known to us, and we can recommend it; valuation terms.

6.—RICHMOND, SURREY (Near).—Very old established Business; held by vendor many years, now retiring; returns about £870; profits above the average; first reasonable offer will be accepted.

7.—HIGHGATE (Near).—For immediate Disposal, a good but neglected Business returning, under Assistant, £1,270 at fair prices; books audited by accountant, and stock taken annually; terms, small sum for goodwill and valuation of stock and fixtures.

8.—PARTNERSHIP.—A Partner required in very old established Business situate in a Home County; a gentleman with small capital would not be objected to; returns, including Branch, £3,650.

9.—BIRMINGHAM.—Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns, under management, about £600, formerly £1,000; there is also an appointment giving an income of £80 yearly; satisfactory reason for disposal; valuation terms entertained.

10.—CARDIFF.—Retail and Dispensing, together with Wires; returns £1,500; excellent premises, situate in main thoroughfare; vendor desires to take up an appointment, and for a quick sale will accept the value of stock and fixtures.

11.—SURREY (Residential Locality).—Select good-class Business, admitting of extension; returns about £1,000 at good prices; well-appointed shop and good house; price about £700.

12.—HANTS.—Mixed Country Business; established about 100 years; returns £800; net profit £300; large double-fronted shop; comfortable residence; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and £100 premium.

13.—ESSEX (Health Product).—Modern Pharmacy, situate in principal street; returns exceed £1,000; full investigation permitted; the shop is nicely fitted and fully stocked; convenient residence; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and £100 premium.

14.—SUSSEX.—For immediate disposal, well-established Business returning between £700 and £750; profits about 50 per cent.; commodious premises; rent £40 yearly; new lease will be granted; price to be arranged equitably; illness cause of sale.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

TENDERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE invite TENDERS for the PURCHASE of 8,913 ounces SACCHARIN (the neutral sodium salt containing 76 per cent. pure saccharin), lying at the King's Warehouse, Custom House, E.C.

The Saccharin will be sold subject to payment of duty on delivery for home consumption, and to compliance with the departmental regulations. Buyers will be required to take delivery at the King's Warehouse.

Tenders, marked "Tender for Saccharin" and addressed to "The Secretary (Division IV.), Custom House, London, E.C.", must be received by noon on the 15th March.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

AGENCIES.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

FINE OR HEAVY CHEMICALS, DYES, ETC.

MANUFACTURERS WHO WISH TO EXTEND their business can communicate confidentially with firm able to Capitalise and having large British and foreign clientele; Principals only. Apply, 164/15, Office of this Paper.

PORTUGAL.—Advertiser, with good business connection in Portugal, would like to take up the Representation of Manufacturers of Chemical Products, Colours, Essences, etc.; principal office in Lisbon. Write to 141/39, Office of this Paper.

AGENCY Wanted.—A London Export Drug house, with long-established connections in India, have an opening for an additional Agency for their Travelling Representative, covering India, Ceylon, and Burma. Replies, in first instance, to 233/46, Office of this Paper.

WANTED a good Side-line by Traveller with eight years' connection over the whole of Ireland; hard worker; well up in Chemists' Sundries; can place cash security where necessary. Apply, 165/7, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

RETAIL.

BARNESLEY.—An experienced Assistant required for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; ineligible; outdoors; no N.H.I. business; must be a reliable Dispenser and steady. State full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to Moorhouse, Pharmacist, Barnsley.

BATH.—Wanted at once, competent lady Assistant for Dispensing Counter; must have had good-class experience; outdoors; good salary. Apply, with full particulars, to The Manager, Davies & John, 15 Old Bond Street, Bath.

BEDFORD.—Taylor, Brawn & Flood, Ltd., require good Assistant for Counter; capable of taking charge. State age, experience, salary, references, and qualifications.

BIRMINGHAM.—Firm of Retail Chemists has an opening for a smart, unqualified man, age about 46, to assist in Stock-taking department; must be quick at figures and well up in the trade; permanency if satisfactory. "Stock" (167/304), Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Elderly qualified Assistant; comfortable and permanent berth. State salary required and when at liberty, "Astol" (167/302), Office of this Paper.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Wanted, a lady Junior for a Light Retail and Dispensing business, who has had experience in good-class Dispensing; no Insurance Dispensing done. State age, experience, salary required (both indoors and out, say which preferred), enclose photo, if convenient, Cumber, Chemist, Winton, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, Rapid and reliable Dispenser for good-class Dispensing business; out- or in-door; lady or gentleman; good Salesman. State full particulars as to age, height, experience, and salary required (references not taken up if not entertained), Savage & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Brighton.

BUXTON (Health Resort).—Reliable Assistant, with practical Dispensing experience, and Retail; lady or gentleman (ineligible); indoors preferred, every comfort. State age, salary required, photo, references, etc., to A. Thresh, Pharmacist, Buxton, Derbys.

CAMBRIDGE.—Qualified, ineligible man, or lady; easy hours; no Sunday or holiday duty. Apply, Mr. David Sturton, R. Sturton & Son, Pharmacists, 7 Fitzroy Street, Cambridge.

CROYDON.—Assistant wanted (capable) for Dispensing and general and Counter work. Apply, stating experience, salary, etc., "Chemist," 77 High Street, Croydon.

CROYDON.—Qualified Assistant for Dispensing and Light Retail business; good salary to smart man; permanency. State age, experience, etc., to W. E. Matthews, Ltd., 40 George Street, Croydon.

EASTBOURNE.—Wanted, lady Assistant with good Dispensing experience; easy hours; comfortable berth. J. G. Gould & Co., 1 Victoria Place, Eastbourne.

GRAVESEND.—Assistant wanted immediately for Retail and Dispensing business; must be exempt; short hours; outdoors. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to H. Cook, 11 King Street, Gravesend.

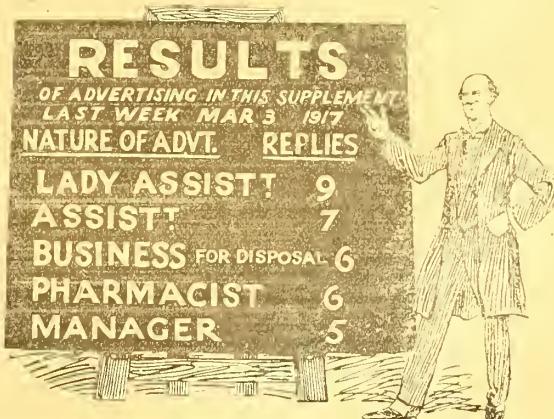
HEREFORD.—Wanted, lady Assistant; Dispensing, Stock, and Counter; hours 9 to 7; no Sunday duty; outdoors. State experience, Walter Marchant, 36 High Town, Hereford.

KENSINGTON.—Lady Assistant wanted in good-class Dispensing and Retail business; preference given to one accustomed to the Retail Stock, either as Packer or Stockkeeper; must be brisk and energetic and willing to be generally useful in Pharmacy; several assistants kept. Write, giving particulars of previous experience, to "Acomto" (167/22), Office of this Paper.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.—Qualified Fourth Assistant (M.P.S.) Dispenser wanted; male or female. Apply to E. B. Fairweather, Dispenser, at the Hospital.

LEEDS.—Wanted, experienced Dispenser (unqualified); if gentleman, must be ineligible; good salary to suitable person. Rothstein, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 101 North Street, Leeds.

LEEDS.—Wanted, Junior Assistant for Retail and Dispensing department. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds.



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

LEICESTER.—Wanted, Junior Assistant in good-class, up-to-date Dispensing business doing quick trade next to station. Also young girl for Stock-room and Books. State salary and all particulars to Woollley & Co., Chemists, London Road, Leicester.

LONDON, E.C.—Qualified Manager, over military age or otherwise ineligible; lady Pharmacist (Minor) not objected to. State full particulars, "Central" (165/24), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.C.—Wanted, reliable and energetic Assistant; unqualified; outdoors; able to take charge; permanency; Light Retail and Dispensing. Please apply, with full particulars as to experience, age, and salary required, to 165/28, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Young lady required, who has had experience with a Chemist and can assist in Dispensing. "Bow" (167/30), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Reliable lady Dispenser wanted for high-class Pharmacy; previous Counter experience not essential. Write, stating qualifications, etc., to 165/16, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Capable Assistant (male or female) wanted about the end of March, for first-class Dispensing business (indoors). Apply, giving full particulars, references, and salary expected, to W. G. Boyd (late Walton & Curtis), 190 Broadhurst Gardens, West Hampstead.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, a qualified or unqualified Managing Assistant in a small Retail Branch, with a knowledge of Prescribing and is active. Apply, with references, salary, etc., to "Chemist" (169/16), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, an Assistant of good Dispensing experience for first-class business; salary £2 15s. weekly. Apply, "P. A." (167/31), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Young lady Assistant required; must be a good Dispenser; preference given to one who has had some experience with a Chemist. "King" (167/301), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, an Assistant (ineligible for military service). Apply, with full particulars, to Amoore & Co., 173 Sloane Street, S.W.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Manager for working-class business; man above military age preferred; permanency with good interests in the profits offered to a really smart man. "Olive" (167/303), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—(Near).—Wanted, qualified Chemist, for Branch; over military age; must be smart and not afraid of work. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, enclosing photo (to be returned), to "Chemist" (168/19), Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD.—Assistant, lady or gentleman, with good experience, for Dispensing department, and able to assist at the Counter if necessary; hours 8.30 to 7 p.m., Saturdays 8.30 p.m. State age, height, experience, qualification, salary, and send photo if possible, G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., 27 High Street, Sheffield.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed o/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitabilities.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

RETURNING PHOTOS, Etc.

Advertisers in this Section who receive portraits and copies of testimonials from applicants with a stamped addressed envelope for reply are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

SHEFFIELD.—Unqualified, lady or gentleman (ineligible); principally for Counter and Windows; outdoors; hours 9 till 8, Saturdays 9. Kindly give full particulars of experience, age, salary required, and enclose photo, H. G. Williams, 118 The Moor.

SOMERSET.—Assistant required, capable of taking charge of small branch business; rejected or over military age; easy hours; no Sunday duty; permanency; 8-roomed house. State salary required and when disengaged, Robertson, Chemist, Axbridge, Somerset.

SOUTH of England.—Assistant required; free removal; permanency with good salary. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

SOUTHSEA.—A lady Assistant, with Hall qualification or Dispensing experience; easy hours. Apply, Arnold & Sons, King's Road.

SOUTH WALES.—Smart qualified Manager required for business situated not far from Cardiff; must be a capable Dispenser and good Counterman; good salary and interest in the profits offered to suitable man. "S. W." (167/305), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—A steady, reliable Assistant (ineligible for Army) or lady, for quick Cash trade; must be good Dispenser and Window Dresser; no Sunday duty; hours 9 to 8, half-holiday Thursday. Apply, stating salary required (outdoors), and give particulars of experience, references, etc., to Francis, Chemist, New Tredegar.

SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT, DEVON.—For a Dispensing, Light Retail and Counter, Prescribing, Dentistry (latter not essential), and Photography, energetic all-round man; permanency. Age; height, salary (outdoors), 164/26, Office of this Paper.

ULVERSTON.—Wanted, Assistant (unqualified), either male or female; mixed Country business; short hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating wages, references, etc., to Hogg, Chemist, Ulverston, Lancs.

WANDSWORTH UNION.

APPOINTMENT OF FEMALE DISPENSER.

THE Guardians of the above Union invite applications for the appointment of a Resident Female Dispenser at the St. James' Infirmary, Ouseley Road, Balham, S.W.

The remuneration of the office will be £60 per annum, with £25 per annum for work under the National Health Insurance Act, and residential allowances.

Candidates must possess the Minor certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Particulars of duties can be obtained from the Medical Superintendent at the above address.

Applications must be forwarded to me, on forms to be obtained at my office not later than Saturday, 24th March, 1917.

F. J. CURTIS.

Clerk to the Guardians.

Union Offices,
St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.

5th March, 1917.

WARNEFORD GENERAL HOSPITAL, Leamington Spa.—Wanted, a competent Dispenser (lady) for three months from beginning of April; board, residence, and laundry in the Hospital. Apply, stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, to House Governor.

WORCESTER.—Competent Assistant required, chiefly for Dispensing; also good Counterman wanted. State experience, age, references, salary required etc., Anderson & Virgo, Chemists, Worcester.

WIMBLEDON.—Wanted, an Assistant (ineligible for military service) for Counter and Dispensing. Apply, 278 Haydon's Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

COMPETENT qualified Manager for Country business in Mid-lands; Light Retail with fair amount of Prescribing to do; hours 8 to 7 p.m., Wednesday 1 o'clock, Saturday 8.30 p.m.; no Sunday duty; must be energetic and have good knowledge of Stockkeeping; outdoors; references must bear investigation if application considered. Apply, 165/21, Office of this Paper.

COUNTERMAN for good-class business, or one who could assist at Counter, not necessarily qualified; outdoors; short hours. Apply, stating full particulars, and state salary expected, to R. Cuthbert, Ltd., Chemists, Huddersfield.

EVENING Appointment; Central district; £2 and commission; must be qualified, well recommended, and experienced; hours (approximately), four nights 7 to 12, Saturday 5.30 to 12; every Sunday 5.30 to 8.30; one evening free. "Kirkwood" (169/18), Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY.—A competent Assistant with a good knowledge of Dispensing and Retail business. W. Pickard, 3 West Kensington Terrace, W. (opposite West Kensington Station).

JUNIOR Assistant, lady or ineligible, for Country business near London; principally Dispensing, Stock, and Counter work; outdoors; comfortable berth. Photo (if possible), and usual references, to 168/2, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant wanted for front Counter and a little Dispensing; hours 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Apply, stating salary required, Middleton, Chemists, Middlesbrough.

LADY Assistant required in a high-class business; a neat writer, active, healthy, and with some Dispensing experience; hours 9 till 8, no Sunday or other duty, and the usual half-day free from 1.30 p.m. State salary and full details of previous positions held, to Newman Howard Schollar, M.P.S., Tennant's Pharmacy, 29 Sussex Place, South Kensington, S.W.

LADY Dispenser wanted immediately; outdoors; one accustomed to good-class business; good salary to suitable applicant. Apply, by letter, to John Atkins, Chemist, 109 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

LADY Assistant (qualified) required for first-class Retail and Dispensing business; moderate hours; good salary and every consideration given to suitable applicant. State full particulars and salary required (outdoors); a very desirable berth for a smart lady. R. H. Tootill, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Altrincham.

LADY Assistant with minor qualification. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to Squire & Sons, Ltd., 413 Oxford Street, W.

LADY Assistant; Dispensing and Counter work. Apply personally, if possible, if by letter, state age, height, and previous experience, also salary required (outdoors); J. E. Evans, 69 Leytonstone Road, Leytonstone.

LADY Dispenser with minor qualification and some Retail experience for high-class Dispensing business; outdoors; also an Assistant for every other Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, to Quibell, The Station Pharmacy, Golders Green, N.W.4.

LADY Assistant, or male (unqualified); Dispensing and Stock; outdoors. Apply, personally or by letter, to L. B. Thornton, 100 Landor Road, Clapham, S.W.

LADY Dispenser (minor qualification), with good experience; also Assistant for Laboratory. Reply, by letter, stating previous experience and salary required, to "A. J. B. C." Cooper, Son & Co., 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.

MANAGER (or Manageress), qualified, for Pharmacy; middle-class business and N.H.I. Dispensing; easy hours; good salary to smart and energetic Pharmacist. State experience and references in first letter, Leslie, 118 Rushey Green, Catford, London, S.E.

MANAGER (qualified), for branch; easy hours; good house attached. State experience and salary required, R. Peel, Market Street, Rainhill.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Portsmouth, require a capable Pharmacist (male or female); easy hours; good and progressive salary, with excellent prospects; free removal.

QUALIFIED Manager required for Dispensing and Light Retail. Please state age, experience, and salary; also lady Assistant for Dispensing and Light Retail. Apply to A. Mall, 96 Belsize Road, N.W.

QUALIFIED Manager (lady or gentleman) for seaside business; good position; comfortable house; state age, experience, references, and salary required. Apply, 162/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager; absolutely exempt or over 41 years of age; must be energetic and enterprising; references must bear the strictest investigation: commencing salary 5s. per week and commission. Apply, "Concana" (167/39), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, lady or gentleman (ineligible), for a good Country business; short hours, 8 to 8 four days, a mid-day holiday, 8 to 9 Saturday. Apply, with full particulars of age, experience, and salary required, "Permanency," Exors. E. Booth, Chester Bridge, Crewe.

QUALIFIED Manager (ineligible) wanted immediately for old-established business (Wholesale and Retail), Dispensing, Veterinary, and Agricultural. State age, references, salary, and full particulars (in confidence), Taylor, Gibson & Co., 17 Bigg Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

QUALIFIED Chemist required for Dispensing duties; used to first-class business; permanency; must be ineligible for Army. State age, references, and salary required, to Manager, Junior Army and Navy Stores, Aldershot.

TWO Managers wanted to Manage Drug Stores in the North of England; ineligible or over military age. Apply, in writing, giving references and full particulars, to Mason & Co., Cash Chemists, 80 King Street, South Shields.

WANTED, experienced Assistant; unqualified; outdoors. Reply, stating full particulars, to Ashfield, Chemist, Rhyl.

WANTED, in good-class Country business, pleasantly situated, a capable unqualified Assistant (lady or gentleman); permanent berth with progressive salary; short hours; no overtime or heavy work; would suit retired man wanting easy or part-time berth; Cheshire. 165/15, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, lady Dispenser (Apothecaries' Hall); rooms and attendance provided. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and enclosing references, to "A. B." (168/6), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for a City Pharmacy (East), a qualified Assistant; elderly; good references; one seeking a permanency preferred. State salary required, 167/17, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for a City Stores, a lady with minor qualification; hours 8.45 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; no Sunday duty; good salary to suitable person. Apply, Staff Superintendent, C.S.S.A., Ltd., 136 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; ineligible or over military age; outdoors. Russell Jacks, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 161 Gower Street, W.C.

YOUNG lady required for shop routine and packing Stock; also to assist Counter; must have had previous experience. State wages required, Roe, Chemist, Epsom.

50S. WEEKLY.—London, N.W.; outdoors; unqualified; for Stock, Dispensing, and assist at Counter; quick Store trade; close Thursdays 1 p.m. Please state age, height, and experience, to "Seneca" (165/29), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

YORKSHIRE.—Reliable, experienced Assistant to take charge of small Wholesale department and Manufacturing of Galenicals and Proprietaries; must have had previous similar experience; permanency at progressive salary to good man. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to "Spes" (168/14), Office of this Paper.

ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD., Bethnal Green, E., require an intelligent young man for their Order Department; must be able to read readily varied drug orders, and be a quick and accurate worker. Application, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "F. L. D." c/o the above.

EXPERIENCED Drug Packer (male or female) wanted at once; also Porter for Dry floor. Apply, Gale & Co., Ltd., 15 Bouvierie Street, E.C.

INVOICE Clerk (Senior) required for a City Wholesale Druggists; free from military duties; must have first-class experience; also two Junior Clerks required (male or female), with a knowledge of the Drug trade, to fill positions in the office. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars and salary required, to 237/4, Office of this Paper.

WAREHOUSEMAN WANTED.

KNOWLEDGE of Chemists' goods, Perfumery, and Toilet would be advantages; must be over military age; good salary to suitable man. Apply, 232/44, Office of this Paper.

MAN (ineligible for the Army), or woman, as Assistant in Manufacturing Laboratory; must be accustomed to making Pharmaceutical Preparations and Proprietaries. Applications, stating experience, age, and salary required, should be addressed to Martyn's Stores, Ltd., 26 Queen Street, Wolverhampton.

TYPIST (female) wanted by a Wholesale firm; knowledge of Invoicing a recommendation. State experience and wages, 169/26, Office of this Paper.

WET Floor and Laboratory hands wanted at once. Apply to Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 40 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

IS. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

ENGAGED.

Advertiser (148/18) in last week's issue asks us to state that he thanks the 25 gentlemen who wrote and telegraphed to him and to inform them that he is engaged.

A MANAGER or Locum, qualified, ineligible, with the best of references, twenty years' experience, would like comfortable berth, preferably West of England or Coast. State salary, "Chemist," 75 Wellingborough Road, Northampton.

As Assistant; qualified; over age; all-round experience. "Scylla," 28 Crookham Road, S.W.

ASSISTANT disengaged; over age; all-round experience. 168/20, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (unqualified), good Dispensing experience, seeks permanency; Lancashire preferred; disengaged; ineligible. "T. H.," 71 Elizabeth Street, Nelson.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; used to quick trade; N.H.I. Dispensing; 5 years at present berth; outdoors. "H. B.," 146 Broadwall, London, S.E.

DISENGAGED; Locum; permanency; age 46; reasonable terms; good references. Chemist, 14 Sutherland Place, Bayswater.

DISPENSER (lady), qualified (Hall), experienced, desires post; London or daily distance of Purley. Apply, 167/27, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER; qualified; age 48; good experience. Arcy, 12 Charing Cross Chambers, Adelphi.

EVENING work wanted by qualified; 7 to 9; West End district. Apply, "Phenol" (168/7), Office of this Paper.

EXTRACTOR and good successful Prescribing experience; Manager or Assistant; unqualified; good Counterman; all-round experience; abstainer; age 45. "Energetic," 7 Manbey Road, Stratford, London, E.

JUNIOR Assistant; 23; ineligible; Photography; disengaged. Paul, 34 Milsom Street, Stapleton Road, Bristol.

LADY (part Hall) seeks post Assistant Dispenser; near London, or Home Counties; Doctor, Chemist, or Institution. Apply, 168/50, Office of this Paper.

LADY (six months' training) desires Part-time post, Doctor or Chemist, in Peckham district, for experience; no salary. Reply, "K. C." (166/32), Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) desires post with Doctor, Assistant in Hospital, or Chemist; London or Oxford preferred. Norton, Henley House, Summertown, Oxford.

LADY; capable; 16 years' experience in Drug trade; willing to take charge where qualified Dispensee kept; thoroughly understands care of Stock, Ordering, etc.; excellent Saleswoman. Apply, 235/46, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) desires post; Hospital preferred; eighteen months' good experience with Chemist. Cooper, 212 Ewell Road, Surbiton.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged. "Chemist," 27 Whitehall Road, Thornton Heath.

MANAGER (qualified), 46, good all-round experience, desires change; London, S.W., or City preferred; best references; good salary required. 168/9, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum; middle-aged; active; varied experience; town or country; best references; disengaged. "M.P.S." (165/11), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (50), active, qualified, third year in present situation, desires change. Address, 168/21, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; knowledge of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry; competent, reliable; salary and commission. Apply 169/28, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; Peckham district; 2 or 3 evenings weekly; experienced. Apply, 165/13, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; ineligible; first-class Dispensing experience; abstainer. "Associate," 50 Foxley Road, Brixton.

QUALIFIED desires post as Branch Manager or Assistant in Ireland; 15 years' experience; Extractor; abstainer. Apply, 166/58, Office of this Paper.

TEMPORARY or permanency; disengaged shortly; age 45; married; experienced; highest reference. "Pharmacist," 57 Browns Road, Walthamstow, Essex.

TWO ladies (Belgian, English), former experienced, require employment together to assist Chemist; Birmingham or London preferred. Sanders, "Meggen," Teignmouth.

UNQUALIFIED, good, reliable, thoroughly experienced man requires situation as Manager of Drug Stores or responsible position; London or Midlands; duration of war; age 36; C 3; V.D.H. Apply, 166/35, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 37; Branch Manager; experienced; would live over premises; married; working-class district preferred; energetic. 169/23, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady (Hall) desires post as Dispenser; experienced. Apply, 166/19, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

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ADVERTISER, ineligible, experienced Representative, first-class connection London Chemists, Shippers, also Southern Counties, Ireland, and Wales, is open to take up additional Agency, or would Represent established manufacturer solely. Apply, 167/13, Office of this Paper.

EDUCATED lady, familiar with Drugs and Chemicals, wishes to travel for wholesale firm; Lancashire preferred. Apply, 169/7, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY (27), ineligible, 12 years' first-class experience in Pharmaceutical, Toilet, and Perfumery, seeks opening, 167/26, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Chemist (26), ineligible, 10 years' experience in Pharmaceutical, Perfumery, Galenicals, and Chemicals, unqualified, capable supervisor, desires permanency. 167/37, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies, or elsewhere abroad.

RETAIL, Wholesale; experienced all branches; exempt; knowledge Spanish; trustworthy position abroad required. Apply, 168/28, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNIS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone, 81 Lee Green.

Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—350 Lewis & Burrows 6 per cent. Preference, 12s. 6d.; 100 Molassine 7 per cent Preference, 13s. 9d.; 150 Wright Layman 6 per cent. Preference, 19s. 9d.; 300 Bovril Deferred, 7s. 6d. x.d.; 200 British Oil Cake Ordinary, 29s. 1½d. c.d. 10 per cent.; 200 Ilford 6 per cent. Preference, 15s. 10½d.; 90 W. B. Fordhams, 10s. 4½d. c.d.; British Oil Cake Ordinary, 29s. 1½d. c.d. 10 per cent. payable on the 12th of March; 50 Van den Bergh 6 per cent. B Preference, 18s. 7½d.; 120 International Plasmon 6 per cent. Preference, 14s. 7½d.

Wanted (subject).—200 Idris "A" Preference, 2s.; £1,000 Debentures, £56 per £100 stock.

Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster.

SECOND-HAND Shop Fittings.—12 ft. Glass-fronted and Mahogany Serving Counter, £8 15s.; Counter Silent Salesman, with bent front and two plate-glass Shelves, £5 15s.; 7 ft. Mahogany Wall Case, equal to new, £11 10s.; quantity of second-hand Shoprounds, Oils and Syrups, Pill Pots, Tincture Press, etc. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

SECOND-HAND Chemists' Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

ABOUT 2 gross ordinary and better-quality Trusses; slightly stock-soiled. Full particulars, 233/19, Office of this Paper.

2 LB. Resorcin; 2 lb. Guaiacol Carb.; 15 lb. Bayer's Aspirin; 3 doz. Saccharin Tablets, bottles 500's; 1,000 oz. Antipyrine, Knorr's; what offers? H. R. Mody & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.

CHIMISTS' Fittings (Second-Hand).—Ranges of Drawers, Shelving, and Lockers; Counters, Dispensing Screens, Bent Cases, etc., etc.; 2 only new gross sets of Ribbon Label Shop Rounds. D. Matthews & Son, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

HIGH PRICES FOR CAMERAS

Original Cost Price for
Vest Pocket Kodaks,
R.R. Lens, and Watch
Pocket Carbines.

Try us for Single Models. Dealers' Stocks, Ensignettes, &c. We reply promptly and courteously, and goods are returned at once. CARRIAGE PAID, if no business is done.

WATSONS, 84 HIGH STREET, SHEFFIELD.

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

CLEAR BLUE TINTED, plain or graduated.	12 ounce.	6 and 8 ounce.	Lowest Market Prices Charged.
3 and 4 ounce.			
WHITE PHIALS, plain or teaspoons.	½ ounce.	1½ ounce.	
1 "	2 "	3 "	

BLUE LOTION BOTTLES, all sizes.	
CORKS. Superior quality. No advance in price.	
6 and 8 ounce 1s. per gross, in 6 gross bags.	
Vials 10d. per gross, in 3 gross bags.	

Delivered free within 7 miles, and to certain stations. Particulars on application.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
106 Midland Road, St. Pancras, London, N.W.,
OR ISLINGTON ECTTLE COMPANY,
7 New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
Orders sent to either establishment have attention.
Established 100 years.

Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch.

8/6	Jay Mack's Ledger	10/6
3 Years	gives Yearly Sales, Purchases, Excs., with on'y 10 mins. work weekly; Easy Stocktaking explained; Form Pages show Balance Sheets and Income Tax deductions; no previous Book-keeping experience needed.	4 Years
4 Columns	On appro. on receipt of cheque.	5 Columns
	6d. Booking Fee if returned.	
Mack-Ivor, Hightown P.O., Crewe.	See it for yourself.	Bleasdales Evans, Balmer Hill.

SEPARATED MILK, Fresh, for Sale AT COUNTRY CREAMERY

In very large quantities during Spring and Summer months.

Proprietors would be willing to provide steam and power, labour, and other accommodation for manufacturing into food products. Write G, Box 9, c/o Willings, 33 Knightsbridge, S.W.

WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

The object of this section is to facilitate the interchange of pharmaceutical products which are scarce at present owing to the War, and which the inquirers have failed to obtain through the customary business channels.

TERMS

Minimum charge (including registration fee) of 1/- for six words or less; 2d. per word beyond, prepaid. Inquiries are inserted with a registration number attached to each item, and replies will be communicated direct to the inquirers by the Information Department of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

WANTED.

Principals having any of the following articles to dispose of are requested to notify the fact by postcard or otherwise stating quantity and price to

THE WAR WANTS EXCHANGE.

"The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bromural tablets or powder (169/6)	Helmitol tablets (169/6)
Carlsbad salts, original (236/5)	Migrainine (236/5)
Chinosol tablets (Chinosol Co. only) (169/6)	Perhydrol (236/5)
Eurcyl pro capillis (236/5)	Phenazonum (168/25)
Magnesium carbonate (168/25)	Pyramidon (236/5)
	Pyramidon salicylate (156/35)
	Tannifgen (236/5)
	Validol (236/5)

FOR DISPOSAL.

Bona-fide buyers of the following articles are requested to communicate their exact requirements promptly to us, and we shall place them in touch with sellers:—

Aspirin tablets (168/25) Sodium salicylate (168/25)
Potassium bromide (168/25)

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD

—FACE VALUE—

Owing to the increase in the cost of materials, Savory & Moore beg to give notice that the Wholesale Price of their Food has this day been advanced as follows:

1/- size	....	....	....	9/7 per dozen.
2/- "	....	....	....	19/2 "
5/- "	....	....	....	48/- "
10/- "	....	....	....	96/- "

Application has been made to the P.A.T.A. to have the Food Protected at Face Value.

143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

PIESSES' Perfumery. Spinal Curvature Testing, Bright's Disease, Chambers' Diet, Holden's Landmarks. Hasselby, Hastings. FOUR years' "Chemist and Druggist" and "British Dental Journal"; very useful for examinations; 6s. and 10s. per cwt.; room wanted. Craig Owen, Bangor, Wales.

DENTAL.

FOR sale, 12 dental showpieces, celluloid and vulcanite, from 3s. 6d. R. Lamb, 123 West End Lane, London.

TEN Dental forceps (Dr. Clendon's), tooth key, and elevator; Maw's make; beautifully plated and in spotless condition, with small case of ivory-handled stopping instruments; 45s. lot. Hill, Dental Parlour, Sussex Terrace, Southampton.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

2 lb. phenacetin P.B., £1 12s. 6d.; 32 oz. original tin Howard's quinine sulphate, at 3s. oz.: cash with order; carriage paid. Cornish, 24 Warwick Road, Stapleton Road, Bristol.

RARE Drugs.—Offers wanted; approximate quantities:—20 gr. elaterinum; 1 dr. each dermatol, iodo theobrom, narecin, meconin, pyramidon, cycetol, xeroform, phenalgin, acetozone; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. nitro-benzol, argonin, eugenol, ingluvin, paraform, hydrastin, veratrin, trypsin, mercurol; 1 oz. lysophan, iodal, pancreatic, camphor monobrom, sod. permangan.; 2 oz. pot. soziodol, salipyrine, hydraceum, ferri lactas, neroli ol., Wright's,

5 drams, 3s. 6d.; 12 oz. ol. thymi. ver., 4s. 6d.; 4 oz. eucalyptol, 2s.; 2 lb. ol. cade, 6s.; 4 oz. menthol, 3s. 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pot. ferricyanide, 5s.; 1 lb. ext. belae liq., 2s. Shaw, 93 Dewsbury Road, Leeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 5-gallon pear-shaped carboys; £1 the lot; perfect. Apply, Harrison, 91 Hylton Road, Sunderland.

WANTED.

GELINEAU'S dragees; any size. State price, Lakeman, Chemist, Modbury.

WANTED, emser pastilles, medicinal tablets. Pemberton & Malcolm, High Road, Willesden Green.

WANTED, recipes, toilet, medicinal, veterinary, label with price. Samuel Arthur, Chemist, Redruth.

SACCHARINE wanted, small or large lots. State quantity, quality, and price, Walton, Chemist, Batley Carr.

WANTED, salicin in quantity; spot or forward delivery; lowest cash terms. Address, 193/71, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, dispensing bottles; new or second-hand; sizes up to 20 oz. Harper, 14 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.

DAMAGED soda wanted, 1 to 5 cwt.; also santonine. State lowest, Kernick & Son, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, Cardiff.

SACCHARIN tablets wanted for cash. State strength, quantity, and price, M. Blumenthal, Pharmacist, 164 Lightbowne Road, Moston, Manchester.

OPTICAL books, Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, S.W.

WANTED, boot-polish tins, to hold about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; size about 4 in. by 1 in. We are also buyers of liquid metal-polish tins. Samples and prices to "Brytenup," Polish Works, Preston, Lancs.

WANTED to buy for cash, any of the following oils and synthetics: Oil santal aug. geranium, otto rose, neroli, petit grain, patchouli, jasmine, lavender, ylang-ylang, eugenol, iso-eugenol, coumarin, vanillin, musk crystals, eyelamen, violet. Reestall, Northfield, Birmingham.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1772.

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For HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT,
BILIOUSNESS, ACIDITY OF THE
STOMACH, TRY

Henry's Calcined Magnesia

FREE FROM TASTE, SMELL OR
ROUGHNESS TO THE PALATE.

ADULTS.

A Safe Aperient for the most delicate constitutions.

CHILDREN.

May be given to children in early infancy. The addition of a small quantity of the Magnesia prevents milk turning sour on the stomach.

MESSRS. THOMAS and WILLIAM HENRY of Manchester, England, beg to inform the Trade generally that they continue to manufacture their old-established 'CALCINED MAGNESIA' in the Greatest Chemical Purity, and also wish to warn Buyers against the numerous spurious and very inferior imitations offered in various foreign countries.

For the guidance of the Trade they submit facsimiles of their Bottle, wrapped and unwrapped.

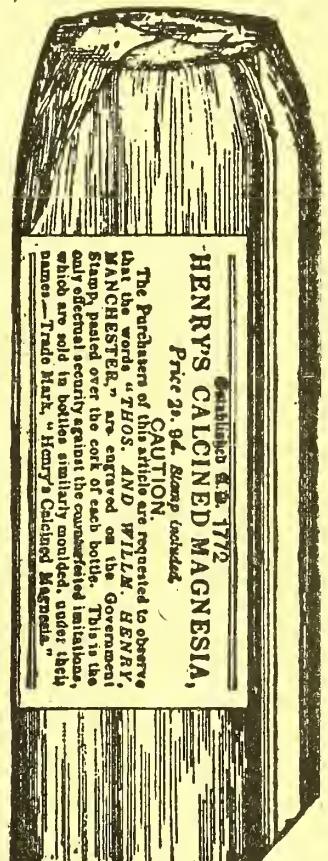
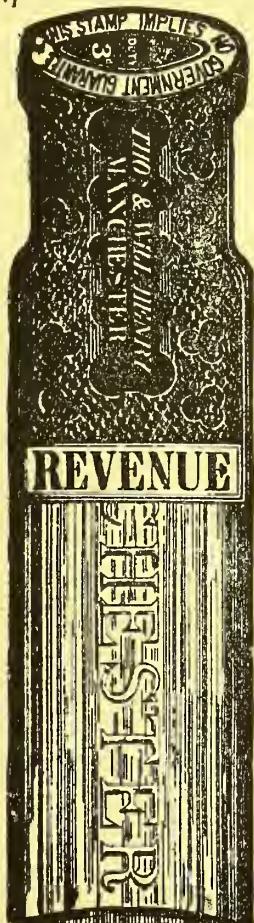
THE LABELS CAN BE HAD IN ENGLISH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, OR ITALIAN.

Messrs. HENRY will be pleased to hear from Merchants who are suspicious of any Stock in their possession.

THE MAGNESIA MAY BE HAD THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Registered Trade Mark:—"HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA."

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Established A.D. 1772
Price 2s. 9d. Stamp included
The Purchasers of this article are requested to observe
that the words "THOS. AND WILLM. HENRY,
MANCHESTER," are engraved on the Government
stamp pasted over the cork of each bottle. This is the
only effectual security against the counterfeited imitations,
which are sold in bottles similarly moulded, under their
names—Trade Mark, "HENRY'S Calcined Magnesia."

Pure Cocoa Butter Substitute

at half the price
of Cocoa Butter

Samples and Quotations Free

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BROAD PLAIN, BRISTOL

Mustard?

—Yes! Rigolot's Mustard Leaves for Plasters. The original and only genuine.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES IN
6d. & 1/- Packets and 1/6 Tins.

67 Southwark Bridge, London, S.E.

"A1" SEEDS FLOWER and VEGETABLE

IN PICTORIAL 1d. PACKETS.

New Special 3d. line, Vegetable Seeds only, for Allotment Trade.

NOTE There will be a *large* trade in *Vegetable* Seeds this year, and Chemists should take advantage of it.

A1 MENTHOL SNUFF (in Oak Design Tin).
P.A.T.A. 3d., 2/1 doz.; 6 doz., 1/10; 1 gross, 20/6.

COLD CREAM (in Tubes).
Quality 1. 3/-, 3/6 and 5/6 doz. In Bulk, 1/2 lb. Best Quality.
" 2/9, 3/3 and 4/9 " 9d. lb. " M " "

TOILET LANOLINE (in Tubes).
2/9, 3/3 and 4/9 doz.

OATMEAL CREAM. 3/-, 3/6, and 5/6 doz.

FORMALIN AND MINT TOOTH PASTE.
In Collapsible Tubes, each in a carton, 4/- doz.

THYMOL TOOTH PASTE. ... " "

WHITECROSS TOOTH POWDER (Two Sizes).
Small, 3/- doz. 3 doz. 2/9 6 doz. 2/6 1 gross 27/-
Large, 4/- " 3 " 3/9 6 " 3/6 1 " 39/-
This is a splendid selling line, having received the Certificate of Merit from the Institute of Hygiene.

PRIMROSE TABLETS.

A very fast selling 1d. line for Winter, 8/- gross.

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SHIRLEY BROTHERS, LIMITED,
Whitecross Works, London, S.E.

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WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF CARTONS IN STOCK, ONE OF WHICH WE ILLUSTRATE ABOVE. THE WORKMANSHIP IS GOOD THROUGHOUT, AND WE CAN RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL WHO WISH TO SEE THEIR GOODS WELL PACKED.

WE SHALL BE GLAD TO SEND SAMPLES OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CARTONS FOR

BLOOD MIXTURE
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LEMONADE CRYSTALS
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SENNA
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CHESTERFIELD & LONDON.

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860-870 | 870-880 | 880-890. **THE BEST.**

“Lanoline”

“JASMINE.” Superfine, B.P. (Anhydrous) is up to the former Continental Standards, quite odourless, palest lemon yellow, stringy. In every respect **PERFECT.**

We have received numerous congratulations for the Quality, which is unequalled.

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(Petrol. Jelly, B.P.) Pharmaceutical. Snow-white & Light Yellow, are **UNSURPASSED.**

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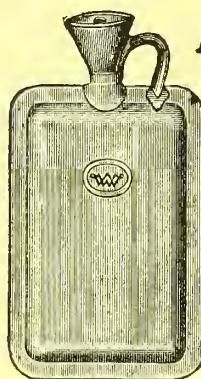
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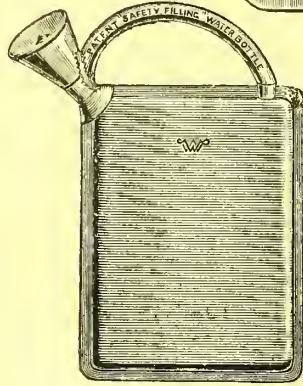
Centre Cord



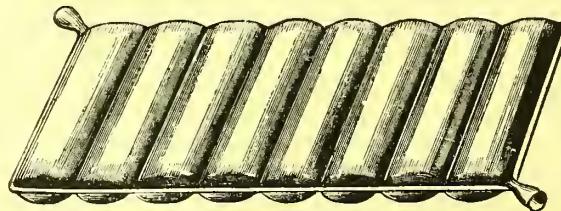
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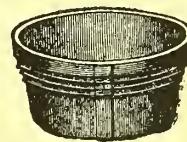
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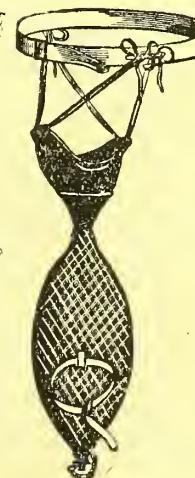
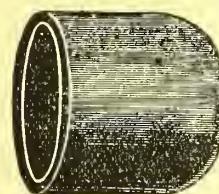


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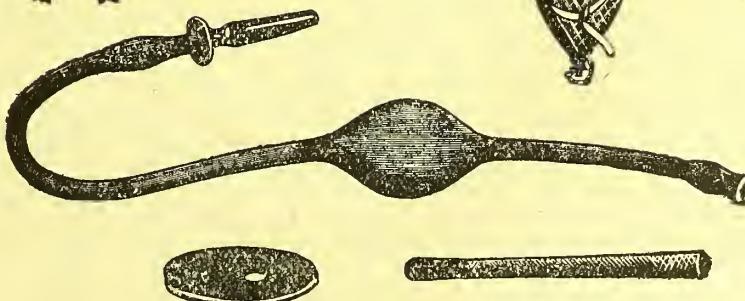
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Wanted—100 Chemists to introduce our Goods.

£1 becomes £1.10.0 OR MORE

On receipt of Cheque or Money Order for
One Pound, we will forward, carriage paid,

2 gross assorted penny and 3 dozen assorted twopenny
of the following goods—

BORACIC, ZINC, SULPHUR, GREEN,
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COLD CREAM, CAMPHOR ICE, LANOLINE,
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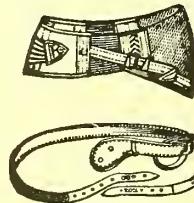
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SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY, TRUSSES, SUSPENDERS, BRACES,
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CHEST PROTECTORS and SLEEPING SOCKS, ELASTIC and
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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES
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LOWEST QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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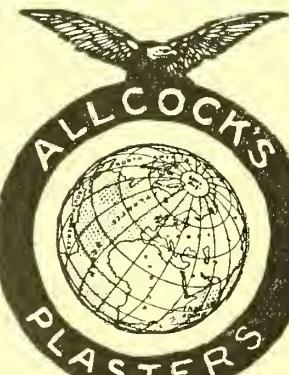
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Allcock's Plasters

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The
Three
Reliables.



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INGRAM'S HIGH GRADE WHIRLING SYRINGE

Fitted with RAINES PATENT VULCANITE MOUNT
(PATENT No. 14433/15).

This Patent Mount
produces by single
pressure of the Bulb
two sprays that
operate in opposite
directions.

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Minimum
Wholesale Price—
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Minimum
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Gives a full and
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facilities give com-
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HOT WATER BOTTLES



BRITISH MAKE.

The "EMPIRE" Brand

Made in Two Weights, but One Quality only—THE BEST.
Guaranteed for 2 years.

Top, or side handle	Sizes		6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Heavy weight each	3	2	3	5	3	8	3	11	4	3
Light " " " "	3	0	3	3	3	6	3	9	4	0
Covers , scarlet or grey plush "	0	9	0	9	0	11	0	11	1	1
									1	3
									5	1
									7	

AIR CUSHIONS.

Fig. 1194.—The "EMPIRE," red India-rubber Air Cushion—

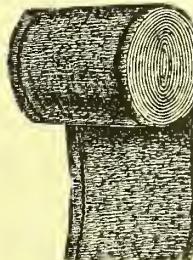
Diameter	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 in.
Each ...	6 6	7 0	8 0	8 6	10 0	11 6	12 6

Fig. 1354.—Air Cushion, sateen covered, reeded

Each	... ...	Sizes	14×10	15×12	18×14 in.
4 3	... ...	4 9	4 9	6 0	18×14 in.

Special Line.—Khaki-covered Pillow, 17×12 in., in khaki case, with clasp each 4 9
" " " " " super quality 6 0

CRÈPE BANDAGES. BRITISH MAKE.



LIGHT & COMFORTABLE
TO WEAR.

ELASTIC, BUT CONTAIN
NO RUBBER.

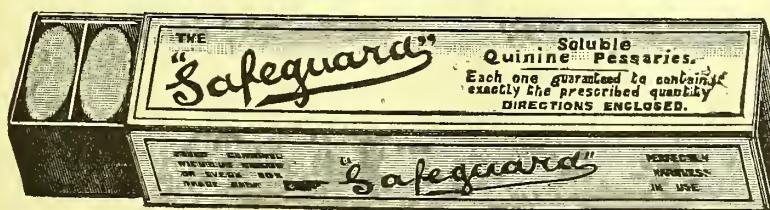
Fig. 1331.—The "Saffron" Crepe Bandages, fast edges, 5½ yards long when stretched out

Width 2 in. 2½ in. 3 in. 3½ in.

Medium substance, for ordinary wear per doz. 8/2 9/7 10/9 13/6

Stout " hard 10/6 12/7 14/9 17/6

Full directions for use with each Bandage. Cotton Elastic Web Bandage, per doz. yards, 2 in. 4/7, 2½ in. 6/-, 3 in. 7/2.



SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES

PRICES.

1-Dozen in Box, with directions	... ... ... ...	Per Dozen Boxes	12/0
1 " " in 3 Dozen lots	... ... ... ...	"	11/6

Special Quotations to Shippers and Wholesale Dealers.

5% discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices.

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” Carbolic	Ammonium Bromide
” Chrysophanic	Apiol
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” Diethylbarbituric	Atropine
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Colchicine	” Carbonate
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BEST SHEFFIELD MAKE
CHAMOIS-LINED
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ALL THE ABOVE CAN BE DELIVERED
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MEAD'S PLASTER, the original rubber adhesive plaster, is made at the SEABURY PHARMACAL LABORATORIES. Throughout the world it is preferred by Surgeons, Hospitals and Governments.

C Under all climatic conditions it retains its remarkable adhesive qualities longer than other plasters. **C** The adhesive is non-irritating. The material on which the plaster is spread is more pliable, and stronger, than in other plasters, the pliability enabling it to conform more perfectly to the surface to which it is applied, and the

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MEAD'S PLASTER requires neither heat nor moisture, the ordinary temperature of the body ensuring firm adhesion.



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OF ALL KINDS

Cheapest Makers of Co-efficient Acids and Fluids.

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CHEMISTS' STAMPS,
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Luminous Paint and Radio-Active Compounds.

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British-made
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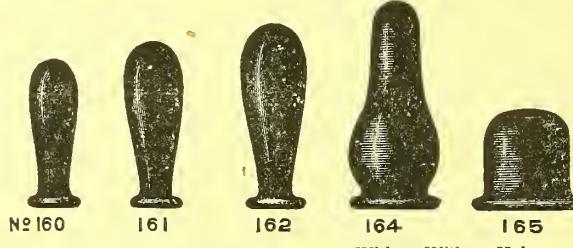
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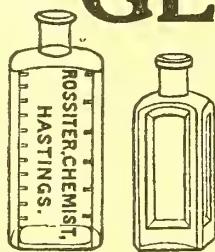
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Panels "	Pale Tinted, 2nd Quality.
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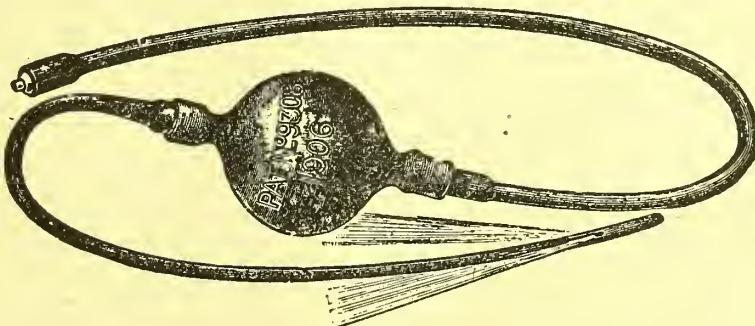
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The formula of an eminent surgeon, obtained after years of scientific research and clinical application. “Sepsis,” where directions are faithfully carried out, is unknown. See *LANCET*, Dec. 19, 1914, pp. 1438 *et seq.*

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The “NEW CENTURY” Urethral Syringe.

Price 3/6
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Patented at Home
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CHIEF POINTS OF VANTAGE :

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“DETERGOL” BRITISH MADE WITH BRITISH MATERIAL.

AN IDEAL ANTISEPTIC DEODORANT DISINFECTANT.

Contains 20% more Cresol than any other similar preparation.

Superior to any German Preparation.

Surgical Instruments can be safely sterilised and disinfected in a few seconds without danger of corroding by using “Detergol.”

USED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

TABLETS, PILLS, etc., and
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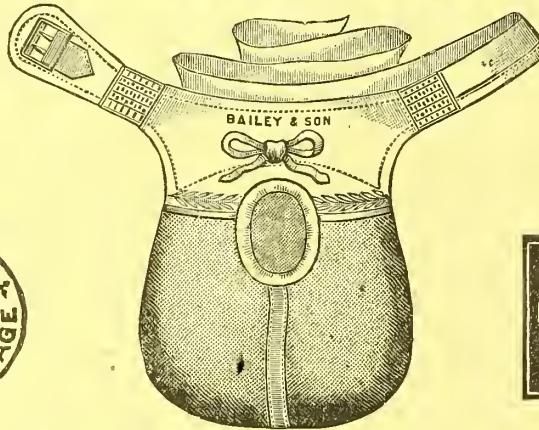
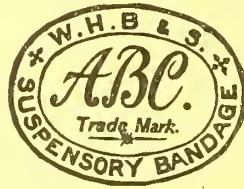
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BAILEY'S
A B C SYSTEM

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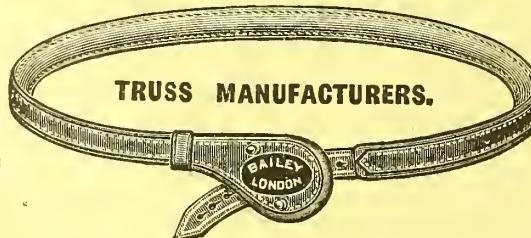
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BEST QUALITY.
MADE ON THE PREMISES.
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ACTUAL MAKERS.
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Bailey's Circular Trusses
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Single.	Double.
26/3	43/-
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Correspondence Invited. Best Shipping Terms.

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POCKET SPITTING FLASKS

FOR USE IN
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MADE IN DARK BLUE GLASS.



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Fitted with
SOLID NON-ABSORBENT
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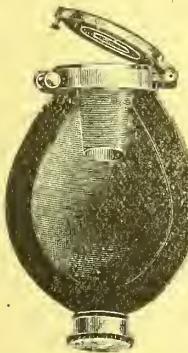
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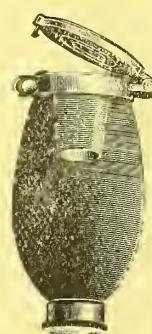
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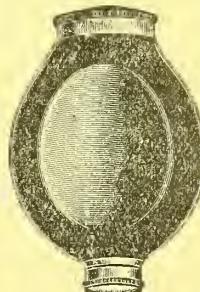
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Fitted with NICKELLED SPRING-LID
FUNNEL TOP & SCREW CAP BOTTOM.

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Illustrations one-third actual size

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Safety Razor Blades RE-SHARPENED.

Any
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6d.
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Returned
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P.S.—Send Blades to the nearest depot.

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(2)

THE BRYTSTELE OUTFIT For Safety Razors

Safety Razors kept in a Brytstele Bath do not require to be taken apart for cleaning or drying. Brytstele Solution keeps blades sharp for at least two months without stropping. Blades and Holders are kept bright, antiseptic, and free from rust.

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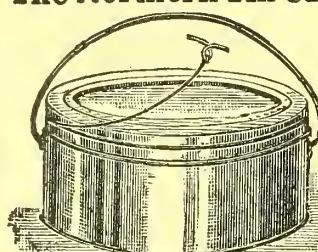
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We manufacture for
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Plain work.

TIGHT SEAMING &
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A SPECIALTY.

Patent Air Tight Slip-lid Tin
for Export.

Prompt Delivery Assured.



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"Agrrippa"

PATENT NO. 17617

BAND TEAT & VALVE

(BRITISH MADE BY BRITISH LABOUR)

*The
Nearest Copy
to the
Natural Nipple*



"AGRIPPA" Band Teat (Black or Transparent Rubber).

The "AGRIPPA" Band Teat will fit any boat-shape feeding bottle, and will not slip off.

Q The Teat and Valve can be sterilised or cleansed by simply boiling in water, and the quality of rubber will not be deteriorated thereby.

The Patent Band Valve is devised according to the most up-to-date theories, and affords a means of regulating to perfection the flow of the milk food.



"AGRIPPA" Band Valve (Black or Transparent Rubber).

The "AGRIPPA" Patent Band Teat and Valve are protected by the P.A.T.A., and are supplied on the understanding they will not be re-sold to Chemists and Retail Trade at lower prices than quoted below.

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OBtainable from all Wholesale Houses.
Patentees and Manufacturers—

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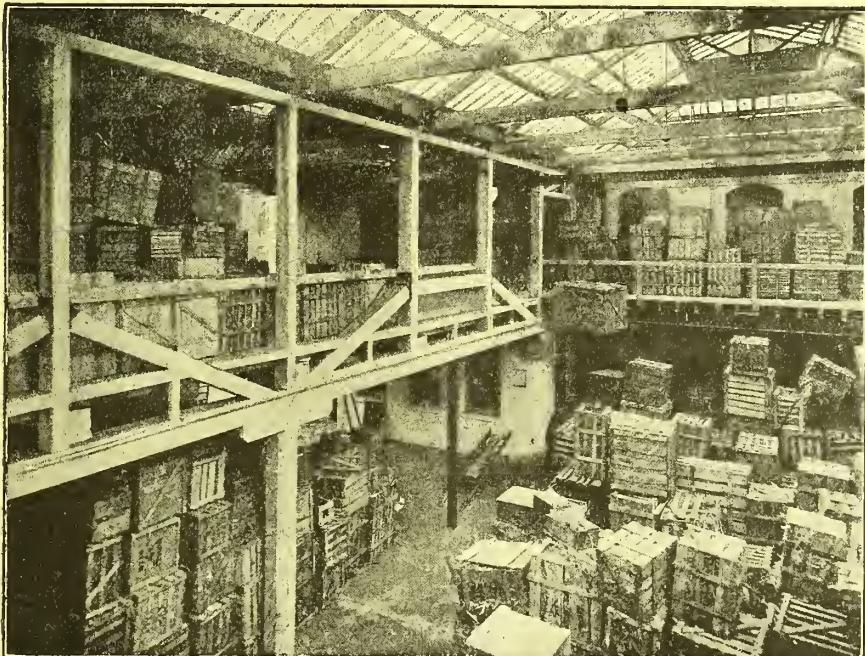
This is One of the Warehouses Where We Stock

We have 3 others close handy.

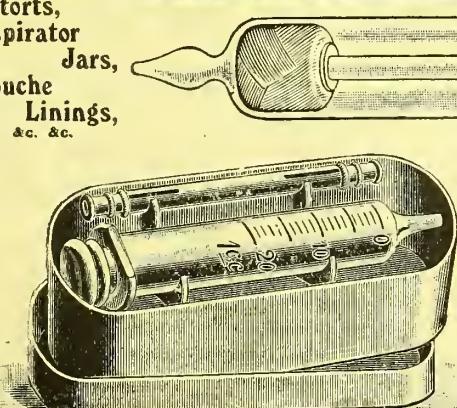
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Loose, in
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Pomades,
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Bottles,
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Ampoules,
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Bottles,
Specific
Gravity
Bottles,
Retorts,
Aspirator
Jars,
Douche
Linings,
&c. &c.

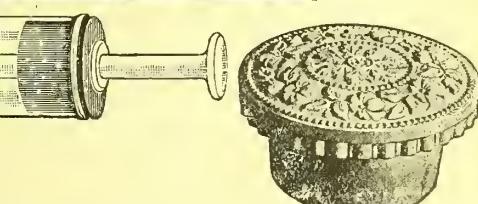


Scarcity of Box-
wood Stoppers, Try
Solidite
Adhesive on the Cork
In various Colours
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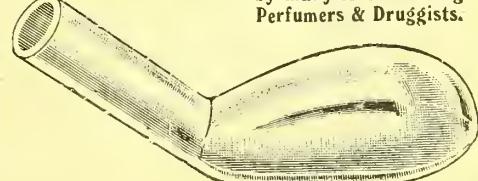


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Send for
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of what
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A splendid Advt. used
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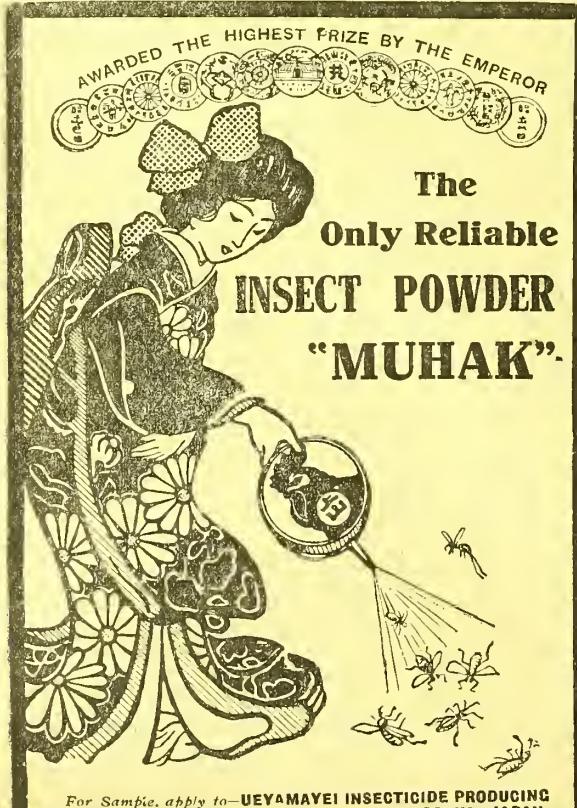
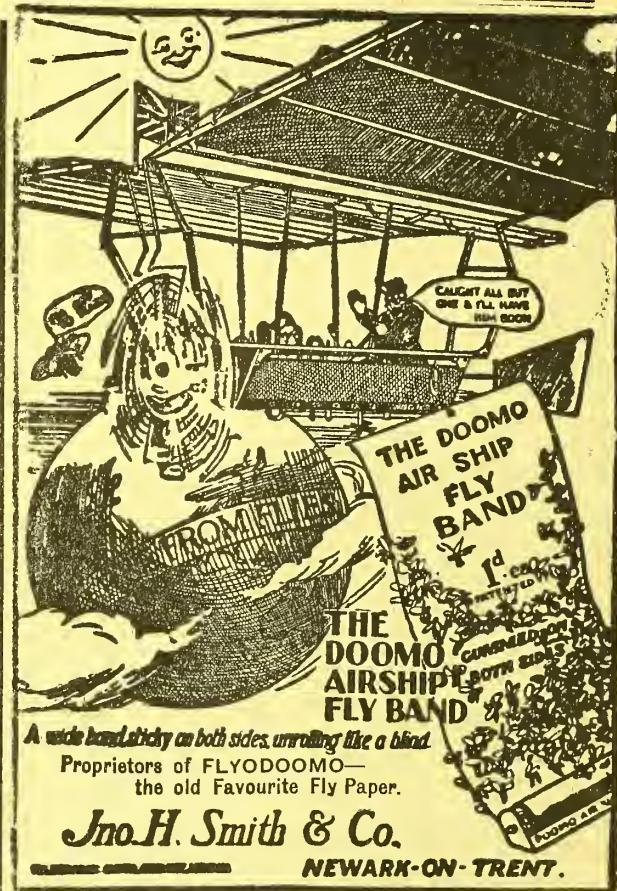
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BIRDLIMES and **FLY GUMS** for all climates.

FLYPAPERS, | "Big Bat" & "Falcon" Brands.
Non-Poisonous.

FLYCATCHERS,
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Cavity Tape, "Flysac."
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A successful modification of the Veterinary Preparation. In Pots, 2/- each.

The REMEDIES may be obtained of all the leading Druggists' Sundries Houses.

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POWDER WEED KILLER.

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Immediately soluble in cold water.

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ARSENITE OF SODA, 80% ARSENATE OF LEAD.

QUASSIA CHIPS.

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“SYMPHELITE” SPIRIT STOVES

Absolutely Safe. No Evaporation in Stock. Cheapest in use. No Wicks. Renewable indefinitely with Methylated Spirit or PETROL.

NOTE.—If upset the “Symphelite” is quite safe. It will either extinguish itself or remain burning on its side like this.



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GREAT DISCOVERY THE ONLY STOVE THAT WILL BURN PETROL
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Solidified Spirit, boils 2 pints in 34 min.	2½d.
“SYMPHELITE”	
With Methylated Spirit	17 3d.
“ PETROL ”	9 1d.

PRICES

THE “SYMPHELITE” STOVE.

	EACH.
No. 1 STOVES	1s. 3d. and 1s. 9d.
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DISORDERS of the LIVER, GOUT,
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VICHY-ETAT PASTILLES.

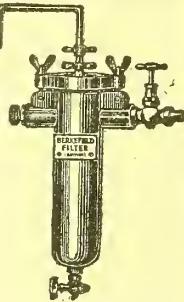
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CAUTION.—Each Bottle from the STATE SPRINGS bears a neck label with the words "VICHY-ETAT" and the name of the SOLE AGENTS: IN RAM & ROYLE, Ltd., Bangor Wharf, 45 Belvedere Road, LONDON, S.E.

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PURE CALF

"ALBION" BRAND

In 1 lb. Packets.
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FINE CRYSTAL GELATINES:
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Aperient Water

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Exported to all parts
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Export Terms on Application.

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BRANCHES—LIVERPOOL & SOUTHAMPTON.

To Aerated Water Manufacturers.

DELICIOUS AERATED BEVERAGES
ARE MADE FROM
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Cream Soda Essence,

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National Telephone { London, No. 2753 Hop.
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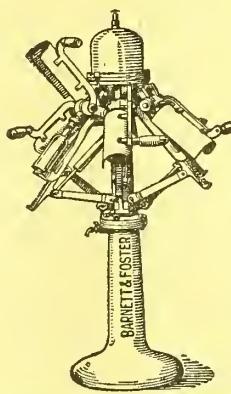
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Foot, hand, and power operated crowners for all outputs. With and without Automatic Feed.

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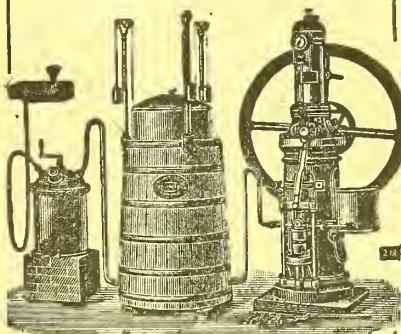
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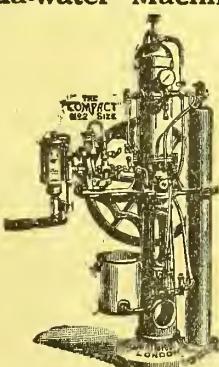
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"Compact" Soda-water Machines



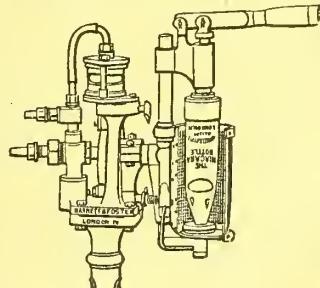
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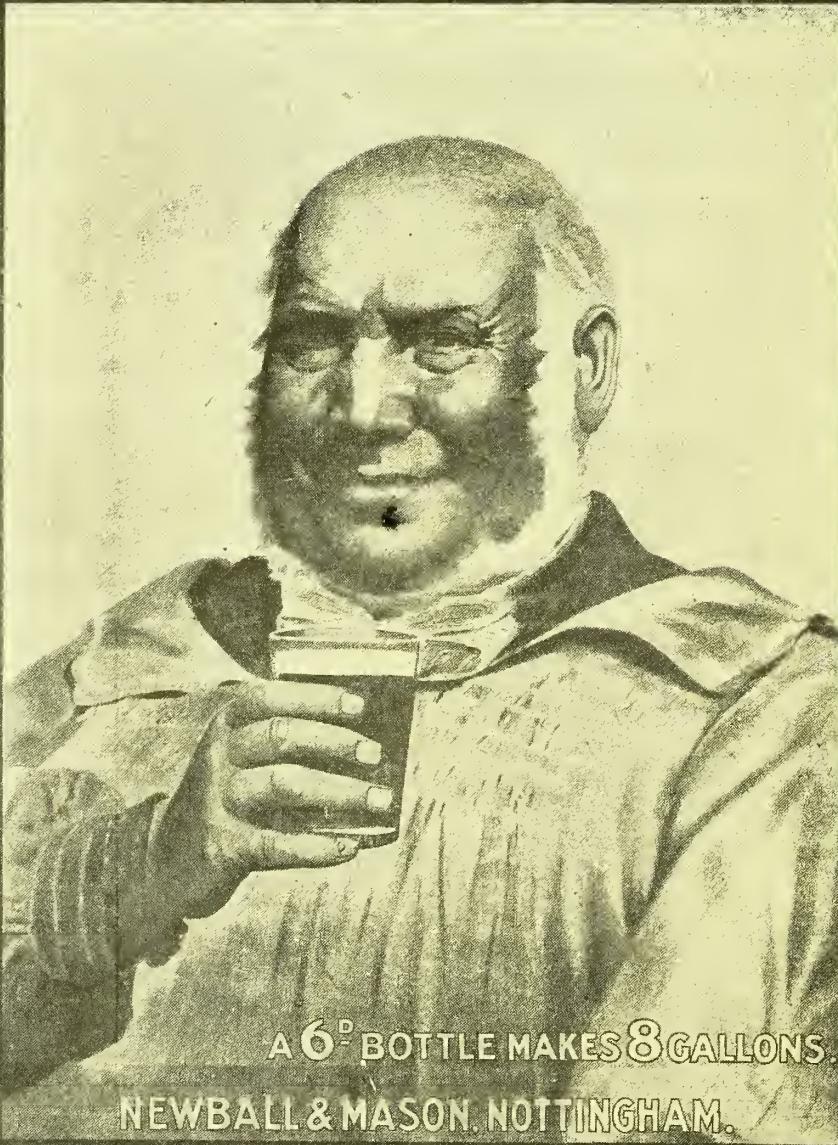
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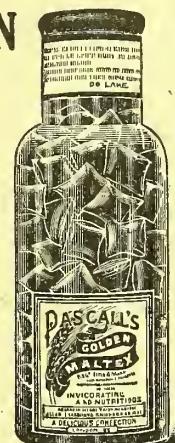
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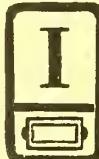
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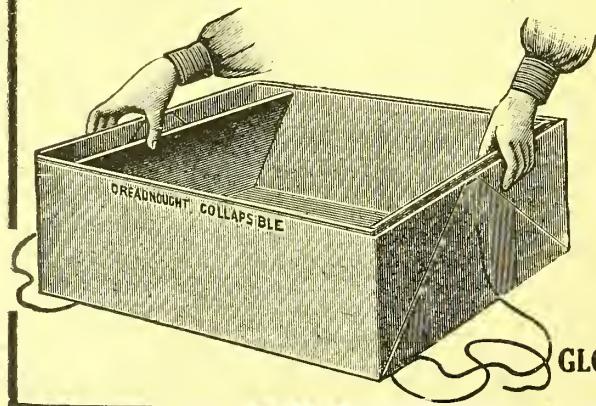
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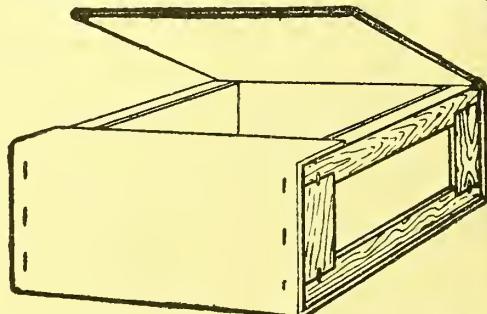
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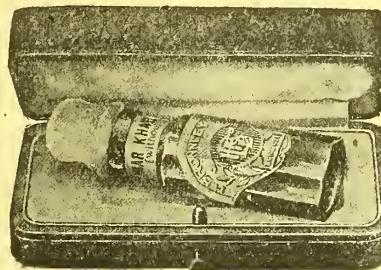
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